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Some U.S. Staff Evacuated From Embassy in Beirut

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — The United States has evacuated some of its embassy personnel from Beirut as a temporary measure because of the deteriorating security situation in the city, a State Department spokesman announced today.

Mr. Spokesman refused to say, however, how many staff members were being evacuated or whether the evacuation was a sign of a general loss of confidence in the Lebanese government.

He said that the evacuation was being carried out in a "quiet and orderly" manner and that the United States was not abandoning its commitment to Lebanon.

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Iran Claims Missile Attack On Baghdad; Iran Is Hit

TEHRAN — Iranian warplanes fired a missile at a residential area of Baghdad Thursday, Iranian state television said, and the city was hit.

The attack, which occurred at about 10:30 a.m., was the first of its kind since the Iran-Iraq war began in September 1980.

Iranian state television said that the missile was fired from a T-28 bomber and that it hit a residential area in the northern part of the city.

The attack caused several injuries and damaged some buildings, Iranian state television said.

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The Soviet and U.S. negotiating teams met Thursday for their first working session. From left are the three Soviet envoys, Alexei Obukhov, Yuri Kvitsinsky and Moscow's chief negotiator, Viktor Karpov, and Max Kampelman, heading the U.S. team, John Tower and Maynard Giltman.

Joint Talks on Arms Are Started in Geneva

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service
GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet negotiators at the Geneva arms talks held their first joint working session Thursday and agreed on an early date to split into three groups to discuss nuclear weapons, conventional weapons and space-based systems.

The talks, which began on Thursday, are the first of a series of negotiations that will last for several weeks.

Mr. Drozdiak said that the negotiators agreed to discuss the issues in three separate sessions, each lasting about two hours.

The three top Soviet negotiators in Geneva have spent years studying arms control. Page 2.

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Reagan Saw Opportunity In Inviting Gorbachev

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — At a 9:30 a.m. meeting in the Oval Office on Monday, President Ronald Reagan conveyed two thoughts to his senior aides about his administration's relations with the new Soviet leadership.

The first was that he was reluctant to fly to Moscow for the funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader who died on Sunday.

Mastectomies Are Often Unnecessary, Study Says

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A major U.S. study of breast cancer treatment suggests that for many women, a less radical mastectomy followed by radiation may be as effective as removal of the entire breast.

The study, conducted by the National Cancer Institute, found that the less radical surgery was as effective as the more radical one in terms of survival.

The study finds that half of all women who find they have breast cancer each year could be candidates for the least disfiguring surgery.

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In Colombia, a Stalemate in the 'War' on Drugs

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
BOGOTA — Carlos Lehder Rivas, an accused narcotics trafficker, sat comfortably on a wooden chair in a jungle clearing, brushing his shoulder-length hair away from his face for the television cameras.

Mr. Lehder, who is wanted by the United States and Colombia, is the most prominent of the drug traffickers who have taken control of large parts of the country.



President Belisario Betancur, left, and the car in which Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla was assassinated.

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Russian Impresses Visitors

Western Leaders
Say Gorbachev
Is in Command

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev plunged into his new role Thursday, meeting a series of foreign leaders, sometimes at half-hour intervals, and impressing them with his knowledge and air of command.

The day after his predecessor, Konstantin U. Chernenko, was buried, the new Soviet leader held a

The Chernenko funeral was a strange mixture of czarist past and military spectacle. Page 2.

Mr. Mydans said that Gorbachev's performance was impressive and that he seemed to be in command.

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Top Soviet Negotiators Are Arms-Talk Veterans

Conservative, Businesslike Approach Expected From Russians in Geneva

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Though they are fairly young compared to many Soviet officials, the three men in Geneva to head the Kremlin's negotiating team have a deep background in U.S.-Soviet talks and an intimate knowledge of the nuts and bolts of arms control.

"The U.S.S.R. delegation has been instructed by the Soviet leadership to negotiate in a businesslike and constructive manner seeking effective solutions," the delegation leader, Viktor P. Karpov, said in an arrival statement.

Unlike the U.S. side, Moscow has turned, as it usually does, to professional negotiators who speak the language of their opposite numbers and have dedicated the recent years of their careers to arms control.

Although Moscow insists that the talks are entirely new and are not a resumption of the negotiations on strategic and medium-range weapons that were broken off at the end of 1983, two of the three team leaders were the chief negotiators at those talks.

Mr. Karpov, 56, who has more experience in nuclear arms than all three American negotiators, led the Soviet side at the 1982-83 strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva,

called the START talks. An arms negotiator since 1969, he will lead the Soviet group negotiating strategic weapons.

Yuli A. Kvititsky, 48, who will head the talks on space weapons, led the Soviet side from 1981 to 1983 in the Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles. He was believed to have fallen from grace with his superiors after his 1982 "walk in the woods," an attempt at personal diplomacy with the American side.

The third of the delegation leaders, Alexei A. Obukhov, 47, is leading a Soviet delegation for the first time as he heads the team negotiating intermediate-range weapons. But he has more than a decade of experience in arms talks and was Mr. Karpov's deputy at the strategic arms reduction talks.

Like Soviet negotiators at past arms talks, these men can be expected to take a conservative, businesslike approach, sticking closely to their instructions from Moscow.

In contrast to a more "free-wheeling" American approach, Joseph G. Whelan of the Library of Congress wrote in an analysis of past Soviet negotiations that "the Soviet negotiator, molded by different values, conditioned by a spirit of collectivism and fearful of self-initiative, operated directly, and safely, under strict orders from a superior."

A main task of the current team, under the coordination of Mr. Karpov, will be to keep the pressure on Washington to modify its plans to develop space weapons.

To this end, the Soviet side introduced an ambiguous formulation into the agreement in January between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

According to this formulation in their agreement to proceed with talks, the three topics under discussion, strategic nuclear weapons, medium-range nuclear weapons, and space weapons, will be "considered and resolved in their interrelationship."

It is a phrase Mr. Karpov made a point of repeating in his arrival statement Sunday.

U.S. diplomats in Moscow say they find the phrase imprecise and unclear. The Russians say it is quite clear. No agreement in any of the three areas will be possible until agreement is reached in all three areas; a demand, in effect, for progress in halting the development of space weapons.

Mr. Karpov has long experience in carrying out the directives of his Moscow superiors. He took part in the negotiations that led to the 1972 strategic arms limitation treaty, and in 1978 was named to head the final stage of talks that produced the 1979 accord.

His opposite numbers at these negotiations have found him a hard-nosed professional: "tough," in the words of one, "all meat and potatoes." He has been described as a skilled negotiator, urbane, witty, well-versed in arms control and fluent in English.

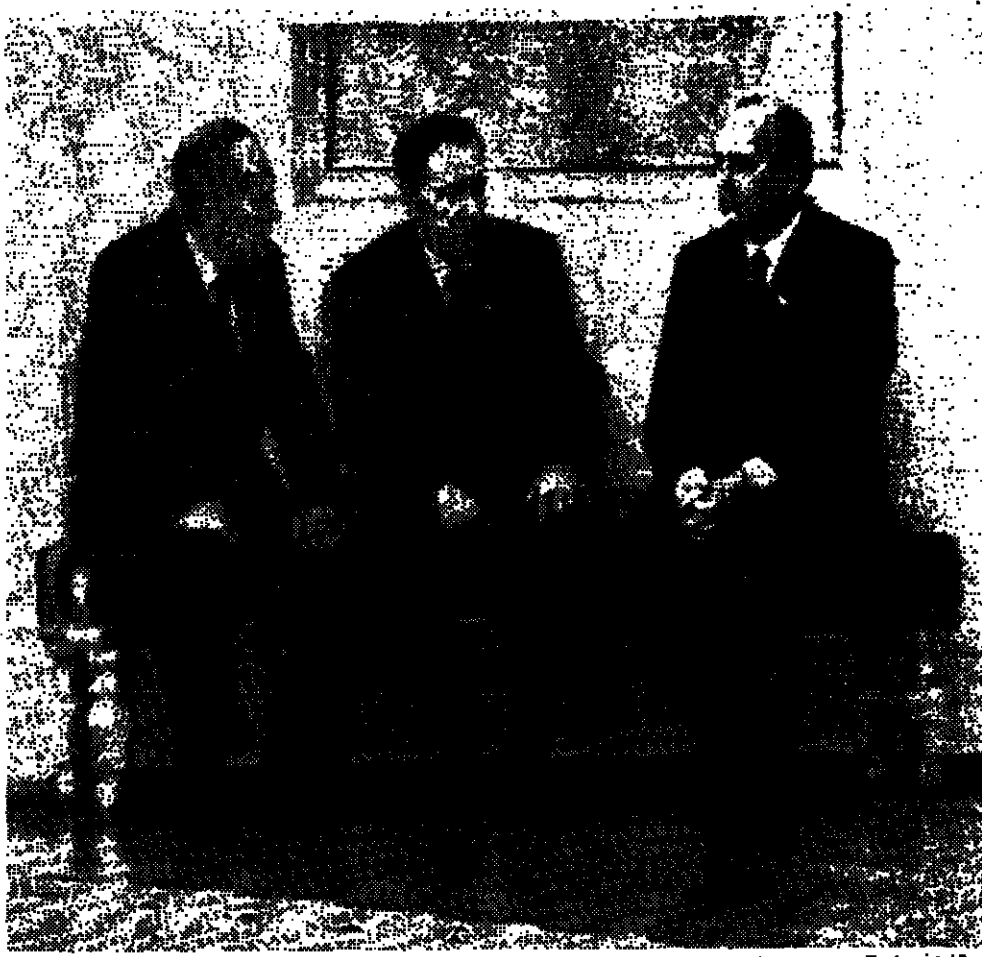
On the job, he is said to be something of a workaholic, but in his off-hours, he is said to have a taste for party-going.

Mr. Kvititsky is considered a specialist on Germany, having served in the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin in the early 1960s and in Bonn from 1978 to 1981. In 1979 he played an important back-stage role at the four-power talks over West Berlin. As a relatively junior diplomat, he is said to have served as a channel between Western negotiators and the Moscow leadership.

During the talks on intermediate-range weapons, he developed a close relationship with the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, which led to their walk in Geneva's botanical gardens, across from the American Embassy, on July 16, 1982. The two men worked out a private compromise on European missile deployment that was rejected by both their governments.

Though he is believed to be a protégé of Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Kvititsky's star was said to have fallen after that exercise in private initiative.

Mr. Obukhov, the most junior of the three team leaders, has experience in nuclear arms negotiations from the talks on both the first and second strategic arms limitation treaties and from the 1982-83 strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva, where he worked closely with Mr. Karpov.



Mr. Gorbachev, right, with Andrei A. Gromyko, center, and Prime Minister Tikhonov.

Touches of Czarist Past at Funeral

Rite Mixes 18th-Century Gilt With Military Spectacle

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Hours before Wednesday's funeral for Konstantin U. Chernenko, government security men took up positions in the front rooms of a historic hotel on a corner of Gorki Street overlooking the path the cortege would follow to Red Square.

The agents found themselves in frescoed suites with grand pianos, cut-glass chandeliers and mirrors in gilded filigree frames.

As they moved to their surveillance posts by the windows, they passed century-old inlaid furniture pieces and china lamp stands of lords and ladies dancing the minuet. Looking down from the lofty ceilings were cupids bearing garlands and birds of paradise painted by Impressionists.

This brief encounter of the grim apparatus of the Soviet state with the bent for flourish in Russia's past was emblematic of Wednesday's rite of transition.

It was a ceremony that began with the body of the Soviet leader lying in state in an 18th-century palace built for the Club of the Nobility, and ended with the new leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, greeting heads of state and other visiting dignitaries in a grand Kremlin hall dedicated to the victories of czarist armies.

It all took place at a distance from the mammoth Gothic structures of the Stalin era that gave full dimension to the spirit of gigantism in Soviet architecture and even farther from the graceless prefabricated buildings that encircle the city in ever-increasing ranks.

The Moscow of these pageants is the old core city with its buildings of pastel hues and white trim that, with the season's continual dustings of snow, appear to be the work of confectioners.

The day dawned an unmistakably Russian gray with no suggestion of sun in the eastern sky. Dump trucks carrying loads of snow down to the Moscow River vied for passage in the early morning streets with snow plows clearing the night's fall from major avenues and troop transports bringing soldiers in from their barracks.

There were thousands of soldiers taking part Wednesday, and they were unmistakably Russian with their high boots, heavy greatcoats and gray karakul astrakhan hats with the Soviet Army star pinned on the front.

In the midst of the spectacle, Mr. Gorbachev cut a simple figure. He delivered his funeral speech with no effort to match oratorically the sweeping display be-

fore him, and during the rest of the service he appeared rather startlingly informal, looking around frequently and whispering with Politburo members flanking him by the graveside.

The afternoon's reception gave him his first contact with world leaders since becoming one himself Monday. He appeared distinctly more comfortable and concentrated now that attention was trained solely on him.

He stood at the head of a receiving line that also included Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and the acting head of state, Vasily V. Kuznetsov.

The new leader was dressed in a dark blue suit and dark blue tie with broad stripes of lighter blue across it. Like many of those who had just come in from the outdoor funeral, he wore crepe-soled boots.

Mr. Gorbachev, a balding man, bears a prominent purple birthmark beginning at the top of his forehead and extending midway back across the top of his head. Seeing it has come as something of a surprise for many people, since it is not present in the official portrait of Mr. Gorbachev that circulates here and appears in Soviet publications.

For an hour he shook hands and chatted with the guests as they filed by. Mr. Gorbachev talked with particular animation to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the members of the British delegation.

Others who chose to extend the handshake into a brief conversation were Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, Imelda R. Marcos, the first lady of the Philippines, Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, President Francois Mitterrand of France, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and Vice President George Bush of the United States.

Mr. Gorbachev showed a command of the moment and a sense of energy that many onlookers remarked had been noticeably missing at the last funeral of a leader 13 months ago, when Mr. Chernenko was the host.

"He's very alert, he's keen, he's eager," said Armand Hammer, the chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corp., whose close associations with Soviet officials over the years have made him something of an institution here.

The 66-year-old industrialist said Mr. Gorbachev was the seventh Soviet chief he had known in a sequence that began with Lenin.

turned to the details of the message to the Soviet leader, and it was decided to invite Mr. Gorbachev to the United States. "With this new leader," said a White House official, "the president wanted to get off on the right foot."

The possible meeting was discussed Wednesday by Mr. Reagan and Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state, at a White House lunch. Mr. Kissinger said he agreed with Mr. Reagan that a get-acquainted session was not the answer.

In Brussels, meanwhile, the European Commission called upon EC nations Thursday to back plans for a new round of multilateral trade talks with General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade nations.

Parliamentarians are split into various camps on the farm-price issue, with Christian Democrats officially seeking an average 3.5-percent increase. Liberals favoring a 2.5-percent increase and the Socialists giving no figure but stressing the need for structural aids to help poorer farmers.

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EC Deputies Call for Rise in Guarantees For Farmers

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament called Thursday for a 3.5-percent average increase in guaranteed farm prices next season, rejecting a European Commission plan for a virtual price freeze.

The Parliament voted by a narrow majority for a Christian Democratic group proposal after the assembly's agriculture committee spokesman said that it was an acceptable compromise to the panel's demand for a 4.5-percent rise.

The amendment said that the average increase should be 3.5 percent, with the biggest increase going to crops in short supply.

The Parliament's vote is only advisory, but a clear message from its members could influence EC farm ministers who on March 25 resume efforts to fix guaranteed farm prices for the marketing year beginning in April.

Parliament dismissed the EC Commission's price-freeze proposals as provocative to farmers, saying the cuts would reduce rural incomes by from 4 to 6 percent. It also said national governments might decide to take back the role in farm aid now played by the EC's common agricultural policy.

The farm commissioner, Frans Andriessen, has appealed to parliamentarians not to head the agricultural committee's plan, which he said could add as much as 2.5 billion European Currency Units (\$1.66 billion) to budgetary costs in 1985 and 1986.

Farm costs already account for two-thirds of the finances of the EC. The 10-nation community is without a 1985 budget following Parliament's rejection in December of a 26-billion ECU draft that it said was inadequate to meet all spending commitments.

Mr. Andriessen stressed the need to discourage overproduction, citing EC surplus stocks such as more than 800,000 tons (727,000 metric tons) of butter and 600,000 tons of milk powder.

Mr. Andriessen's tough line has been endorsed by the parliament's budget committee.

But Pierre-Benjamin Franchère of France, a spokesman for the agriculture committee, has called instead for price increases coupled with a more aggressive farm-export policy likely to import controls.

James Elles of Britain, a spokesman for the budget committee, has dismissed Mr. Franchère's recommendations as unrealistic and said that they would invite retaliation from the United States.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Ethiopia Denies Forced Resettlement

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — An Ethiopian minister said Thursday Western allegations that force has been widely used in resettling famine victims, but acknowledged that some people might have been hurt by "overzealous" officials.

The labor and social affairs minister, Berhane Bayeh, one of the senior members of Ethiopia's ruling Politburo, said that the government had issued guidelines on how to carry out the plan to resettle 1.5 million of the estimated 8 million drought victims. He emphasized that no person moved had to be a volunteer.

Famine refugees might have been hurt when discipline was enforced but this did not amount to forcing people to move, he said. "Such an overzealous activity, could happen and do happen. But the point is not and cannot be to force them to be rehabilitated," he said. Western officials, who asked they not be identified, said the resettlement had been enforced with violence and by the withholding of food.

Basque Lawmakers Deplore Violence

VITORIA, Spain (AP) — The Basque regional parliament unanimously Thursday to approve a statement condemning police violence and terrorism. It was the first such vote since the parliament was created in 1980.

The vote, in a special session of the 75-member body, was 62 in favor. Thirteen deputies did not attend the session; of these, 11 are deputies from the Basque Nationalist Party, the de facto political arm of the Basque nationalist organization ETA, which stands for Basque Homeland and Liberty in the Basque language.

The action came 24 hours after the Basque autonomous government one of 17 in Spain, called on the more than two million inhabitants of the region to fight against violence.

New Central American Peace Plan Suggests Truce

BRASILIA (AP) — A new Central American peace initiative has drawn up and talks for a regional settlement could be renewed by the end of the month, Foreign Minister Carlos José Gutiérrez of Costa Rica said Thursday.

He said he and the foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador last week in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to draft the agreement. Mr. Gutiérrez said the plan contained more detailed provisions about "supervision and control" than the stalled plan backed by the Contadora group, which comprises Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and Panama.

Temporary Artificial Heart Approved

HERSHEY, Pennsylvania (AP) — A doctor at the Hershey Medical Center has received federal approval Thursday to use an artificial heart he helped develop to keep patients alive until a donor can be found.

Dr. William S. Pierce received the authorization from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, a week after doctors in Tucson, Ariz., implanted an unauthorized artificial heart to keep a patient alive until a donor could be found.

The device developed by Dr. Pierce is similar to the pump-mechanical pumps keeping two men alive in a hospital in Louisville, Ky. Hospital officials there said Thursday that one of the two men, William J. Schneider, would not be permitted to attend his son's wedding because the 90-mile (150-kilometer) trip to Jasper, Mo., might endanger his health.

Mexico Holds 4 in Agent's Kidnapping

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (UPI) — Authorities have detained four law enforcement officers as suspects in the Feb. 7 kidnapping of a Drug Enforcement Administration agent who was found dead last week. The announcement came amid charges by the United States that Mexican authorities were obstructing the investigation of the kidnapping.

The police found the bodies of the agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar, a Mexican-born U.S. citizen, and his Mexican pilot, Alfredo Z. Avelar, on March 6.

The attorney general's office said Wednesday that three police officers, four state police agents and five federal judicial police officers had been detained, along with about 20 civilians. "We believe that the four state agents had some participation in the kidnapping," the official said Thursday.

For the Record

The Argentine Senate, after two days of debate, ratified the 1984 Canal treaty with Chile by a 23-22 vote Thursday, giving President Alfonsín his most important legislative triumph since he came to office in 1983. The treaty had already been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

A U.S. Army helicopter crashed and burned Wednesday at Fort North Carolina, killing all 12 soldiers aboard. Authorities said an accident happened during a routine exercise when the craft, a UH-60 Blackhawk, nosedived.

France sent 60 policemen to Guadeloupe on Thursday to help security after a bomb attack in Pointe-à-Pitre restaurant owned by a member of a rightist group killed one person and injured 11. The group claimed responsibility for the bombing on the Caribbean overseas department of France.

Absence of Castro Surprises the U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration was surprised by Fidel Castro's decision not to attend the funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko.

It was this as evidence of friction between Havana and Moscow and of a periodic urge by the Cuban leader to show independence. U.S. officials said they saw Mr. Castro's absence as a sign of displeasure with the terms of Soviet economic aid.

Mr. Kampelman, a veteran, is expected to devote considerable attention to such questions as his role as chief of the defense. He will also conduct talks of arms with Yuli A. Kvititsky.

A former senator, John G. Warner, will meet with Mr. Kvititsky on strategic, or range, nuclear weapons, will meet Foreign Service official, David W. Glitsman, will handle on intermediate nuclear arms and Alexei A. Obukhov.

The U.S. delegation is expected to seek "radical" reductions in both long-range and intermediate-range nuclear weapons, but the U.S. is expected to balk at agreement unless it gains a position on the space issue.

The Soviet Union broke off negotiations on nuclear weapons 15 months ago when the Atlantic Treaty Organization was deploying Pershing cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter the Soviet built medium-range SS-20 missile.

Since that time, Moscow boosted its force of triple-war SS-20s by 36 to a total of 41. Its long-range missile program continues in robust fashion, Mr. Lehman said.

Several U.S. senators are expected to introduce legislation to closely monitor the evolution of the arms talks, but the administration's willingness to accept at least the most controversial of its space-defense program would persuade the Russian leadership to accept deep cuts in its missile force.

The U.S. legislators were surprised by the U.S. position and the successful outcome of the talks would be long and complex.

The steps strengthen what Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger calls a "get-tough policy" against defense contractors whose extraordinary billings have fueled congressional moves to cut the administration's 1986 defense budget.

Mr. Bush

Nate Panel Approves U.S. Budget Plan

Jonathan Fuchringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The Senate Committee, on a straight vote, has approved a deflation package that would lower military spending, for one year a cost-of-increase for Social Security or eliminate many of the programs targeted by Ronald Reagan.

The package, approved Wednesday, would cut \$55.1 billion from the 1986 budget, a deficit in 1986 and \$296.7 over three years. It does not a tax increase.

Proposals were adopted by a vote, with one Republican and Democrat voting present, for or against the package.

It followed a day of intense fighting in the 12 Republican members of the committee, led by Chairman, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, in an effort to impose and get a plan out of the committee to the Senate.

On Wednesday, Mr. Reagan's committee of a "full-scale" from the battle to

reduce domestic spending and warned that he would veto any tax increase Congress might pass this year.

The proposal approved by the Budget Committee would produce larger savings than Mr. Reagan's plan, but he is likely to oppose it because much of its savings would come in reduced military spending.

Among the major proposals are the following:

• The military budget would be increased only to account for inflation in 1986, then increased 3 percent over top of inflation in 1987 and 1988.

• Cost-of-living increases for Social Security and other benefit and pension programs would be eliminated for one year.

• Agricultural price supports would be frozen at 1985 levels but not cut as Mr. Reagan proposed, and revenue sharing, which Mr. Reagan had proposed eliminating, would be cut in half in 1986 and 1987 and then eliminated.

• Mass transit operating and capital subsidies would be cut by 25 percent, but not eliminated, and the subsidy for Amtrak, the national passenger railroad, would be cut

by about 50 percent over three years.

• Salaries for federal workers, including the military, would be frozen in 1986. Mr. Reagan had proposed a 5-percent pay cut for federal workers and a 3-percent pay increase for the armed forces.

• In Medicare, the program that provides health-care benefits for the elderly, levels of reimbursement to hospitals and physicians would be frozen, but the premiums for visits to doctors would increase gradually from 25 percent to 35 percent.

The plan would freeze all non-military discretionary spending and reduce the student loan program. It would also make a 20-percent cut in Urban Development Action Grants, a two-thirds cut in funds for the Small Business Administration and would eliminate the \$2-billion rural housing program in the Farmers Home Administration.

The Export-Import Bank direct loan program would be cut to \$1.25 billion from \$3.8 billion, but not eliminated as Mr. Reagan proposed. The Legal Services Corp. and the Job Corps would be re-

tained, but the president's plan to eliminate school lunch subsidies for middle- and upper-income families was included in the committee's proposal.

The plan would not reduce spending as much as Mr. Domenici had wanted, but it includes more cuts than the committee had approved in the last week, when it generally voted to freeze programs but not to cut them.

Prospects for the package in the full Senate were still unclear. If it is approved, the deficit in 1986, now projected to be at \$227 billion, would be \$172 billion, and would decline to \$102 billion in 1988.

One of the key votes came from Senator Mark Andrews, Republican of North Dakota, who had supported an across-the-board freeze and increases in taxes. He voted for the proposal, he said, "to get this turkey" to the Senate floor so he would have a chance to change it.

Before the vote Wednesday, the committee was unable to reach a consensus on several other budget proposals and had voted to reject Mr. Reagan's budget, 17-4. The committee also rejected an across-the-board freeze combined with a package of tax increases, 18-4.

Twain Suggests Twain Strongly Opposed Racism

Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A letter by Mark Twain, written in the same style as "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," was published in the United States, denouncing the offer to provide financial aid to one of the first black students at Yale Law School.

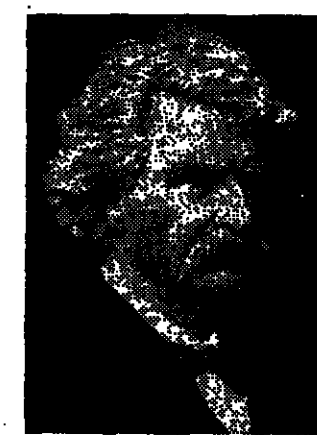
The letter, recently authenticated by a scholar at Yale, is at certain to become part of a long-standing debate over the book or its author.

Twain's offer, addressed to the dean of the law school, offers to defray the expenses of the student, Mr. McGinnis. It is said to be the only document from Twain himself during the period "Huckleberry Finn" was being written.

"Huckleberry Finn," published 100 years ago, has come to be particularly sharp attack in the years by a small but growing number of parents, teachers and school boards in dozens of communities.

Last year, for example, school boards in Waukegan, Illinois, and "Huckleberry Finn" was a required reading list after a German complained that it was offensive to blacks. And last year, a member of the Chicago Board of Education said the book should be burned.

Two weeks ago, President Ronald Reagan told the National Association of Independent Schools that the book epitomized what American schools should be teaching. Twain's letter from Twain strongly suggests that the author was vigorously opposed to racism.



Mark Twain

"I do not believe I would very cheerfully help a white student who would ask a benevolence of a stranger, but I do not feel so about the other color," Twain wrote to Francis Wayland, the law school dean, on Christmas Eve 1885. "We have ground the manhood out of them, & the shame is ours, not theirs; & we should pay for it."

Twain added that he would like to know the cost of the student's expenses "so that I may send 6, 12, or 24 months' board as the size of the bill may determine." In fact, Twain wound up financing the student's board until his graduation in 1887.

Shelley Fisher Fishkin, the Yale scholar who authenticated the letter, said: "Twain's brutally succinct comment on racism in the letter is a rare nonironic statement of the personal anguish Twain felt regarding the destructive legacy of slavery."

Stirling Stuckey, a professor of history at Northwestern Univer-

sity, had a similar reaction to the letter.

"It's a clear condemnation of the larger society for what it had done and was in the process of doing to black people," said Mr. Stuckey, who is black and who includes Twain's works in his course on the arts and history. "It couldn't be a clearer, more categorical indictment of racism in American life and I'm not at all surprised to find that it came from Twain."

Although his letter does not name the student, Ms. Fishkin discovered that it was Mr. McGinnis when she examined copies of letters from Mr. Wayland to Twain. Those papers, in the Bancroft Library at the University of California, quote the dean as telling Twain he thought Mr. McGinnis was deserving of Twain's help.

Twain, who lived in Hartford, Connecticut, from 1874 to 1891, met Mr. McGinnis briefly during a visit to Yale in New Haven, Connecticut, a few weeks before he wrote to Mr. Wayland.

Ms. Fishkin, who has taught American literature at Yale, said she authenticated the letter by comparing Twain's handwriting and paper, which are identical to other letters Twain sent from Hartford during that period and which are in Yale's Beinecke Library.

In a diary entry in 1887, Twain proclaimed his intention to support another black student at Yale Law School, but that student chose not to attend.

Although his father and uncle owned slaves, Twain supported a number of promising young black students, including Mr. McGinnis, Ms. Fishkin said.

After graduating from the law school, Mr. McGinnis was the editor of a black newspaper in Kansas City, Kansas. In 1890 he moved to Baltimore, where he became a lawyer.

He was elected twice to the Baltimore City Council, and was a director of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In 1917 he scored a major legal triumph by successfully challenging in federal court a Baltimore city ordinance that mandated segregated city housing.

"He was one of the greatest lawyers who ever lived," said Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall of the U.S. Supreme Court, who as a young lawyer in Baltimore shared adjoining offices with Mr. McGinnis. "If he had been white he'd have been a judge."

"Huckleberry Finn" and its author have generated particular interest this year, because of the dual celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Samuel L. Clemens, who took the pen name Mark Twain, and the centenary of the publication of "Huckleberry Finn."

Few libraries ban "Huckleberry Finn" today, but its frequent use of the word "nigger" has angered school boards and has led to criticisms that it is offensive to blacks.

Mr. Stuckey of Northwestern said: "My sense of the criticism is that it comes mainly from the nonacademic sector of the black community, not from black intellectuals. In my judgment, 'Huck Finn' is one of the most devastating attacks on racism ever written."

Colombia, Stalemate Drug War

Continued from Page 1

Escobar was elected as an to delegate to the legislature on the ticket of the Liberal Colombia's largest political party. Mr. Lehder, who admires admiration for Hitler, disapproval, founded his political group, the National Civil Movement, and published a newspaper.

It is now owned, Mr. Lehder has been seven months in government. Finally, it has cracked down. Mr. Escobar has been abroad, officials remain in hiding. However, after Mr. Lehder's return media appearance, reports have been made to him or shut down his business.

more difficult than you suppose to get these people. They have the vice of justice. They have financial resources, more. And they have a lot of who protect them — a lot of people have done well."

Officials say a few of the major Colombian trafficking groups may have increased offensive strength through alliances with dissident factions of the leftist guerrilla organization that have refused to accept cease-fire settlements with the government.

And Jaime J. Kirkpatrick, chief U.S. delegate to the Nations, have suggested cooperation between drug traffickers and revolutionary groups may be extensive, in the governments of Cuba, Argentina, Colombia and elsewhere, say they do not believe there are formal connections between the Colombian guerrilla organizations and governments.

Garrison Miners Killed

Reuters

Two miners and 19 others were injured in five gas explosions at the Zolbek coal mine in Hungary on Wednesday.

Canada Outlines New Pact With U.S. On North American Air Defenses

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Canada has announced details of an agreement reached with the United States to modernize North American air defenses.

The agreement is to be signed Monday by President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at the end of their two-day meeting in Quebec.

Expected to cost about \$5 billion, the defense plan includes the replacement of the Distant Early Warning, or DEW, line, with a more sophisticated chain of 52 ground radar stations, to be called the North Warning System, across Labrador, the Canadian Arctic and northern Alaska.

The new system, as outlined Wednesday, will consist of 13 minimally attended long-range radar stations, 11 of them in Canada, and 39 unmanned short-range radar stations, 36 of them in Canada.

The radar stations would provide surveillance of polar aircraft routes that might be used by Soviet bombers and cruise missiles, and alert jet interceptors at upgraded airfields in northern Canada to intruders flying at any altitude.

A system of advanced Backscatter radar units, which can monitor aircraft over the horizon, also would be deployed in the United States to watch the eastern, western and southern approaches to North America. The Backscatter units cannot watch northern Canada because they are affected by the aurora borealis.

U.S. Airborne Warning and

Control System aircraft, better known as AWACS, would provide supplementary surveillance in a heightened alert.

Although most of the new system will be in Canada, the cost of building and operating it will be borne largely by the United States, according to Canada's announcement Wednesday.

The United States will pay for 60 percent of the North Warning System, which is estimated to cost nearly \$1.1 billion, and all of the Backscatter radar units, which constitute the most expensive portion of the overall program.

A more southern chain of 24 existing radar sites in southern Canada, called the Pinetree line, also will be closed down. Its military value is considered limited now because it is too far south to pick up modern bombers and cruise missiles. The United States will pay 55 percent of the cost of closing down the Pinetree stations, according to the agreement.

The details of the new agreement were announced in the House of Commons by Erik Nielsen, the deputy prime minister and minister of national defense, and later issued by the Ministry of National Defense.

■ Acid Rain Plan Expected
The United States and Canada have decided on a new "joint effort" to examine acid rain, sidestepping a politically sensitive dispute at a coming meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mulroney. The Washington Post reported Wednesday, citing Reagan administration sources.

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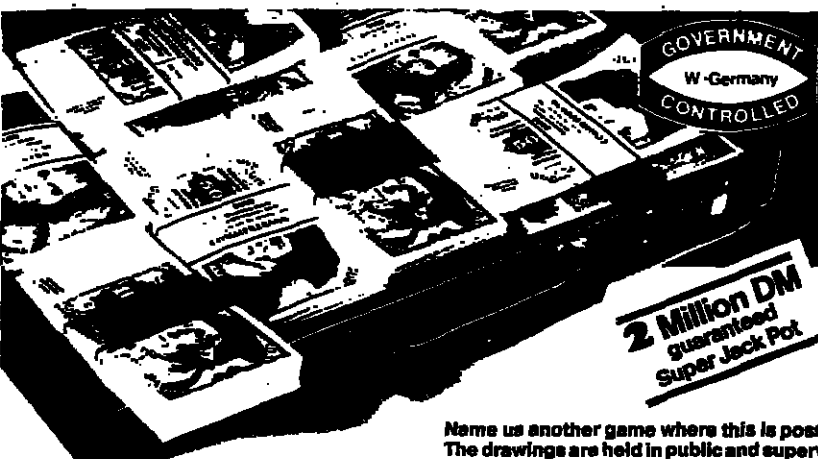
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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

MX Fails as Missile or Lever

For President Reagan, the arms talks in Geneva offer the chance to strong-arm Congress as well as the Soviets. Give me all the MX missiles I want, he says; they are essential to my negotiating position. That is certainly not the case he would be making if he could argue that the MX is essential to national security.

Mr. Reagan is not alone in trying to use the discredited weapon as a negotiating tool. Rather than say no to the MX, several congressmen, including Democrats Les Aspin in the House and Sam Nunn in the Senate, propose to vote for limited MX deployment in exchange for influence over the administration's performance in the arms talks.

The trouble with trying to use the MX for leverage, in either direction, is that it is a broken reed, either as a lever or a weapon.

Will the Russians at Geneva cooperatively trade their own heavy missiles for the MX—or defiantly build more? Even if they are inclined to bargain, Mr. Reagan already has plenty of chips to bargain with. He has launched an extensive modernization of offensive strategic weapons, from the B-1 bomber to the accurate D-5 submarine-based missile. His "star wars" program is a hefty bargaining counter, far more likely than the MX to be at the center of negotiations.

And should there be intrinsic bargaining weight in MX missiles, well, Congress has already voted to build 21 of them. With testing and production well in hand, the mere threat of building more is enough. Last year Congress approved \$1.5 billion for production of an additional 21, but fenced in the funds. The administration is asking both for that money to be released and for \$4 billion to buy a further batch of 48. But the case for putting the MX on hold is more compelling than ever.

The MX was conceived on a false premise: that the silos housing America's land-based Minuteman missiles were becoming vulnerable to increasingly accurate Soviet warheads. To make the MX invulnerable, the Carter administration decided to base it in a mobile fashion in remote parts of Utah and Nevada, shuttling each missile between multiple shelters. That was the unlikely "racetrack" system that Mr. Reagan rejected on taking office. But then he discovered that every other basing mode was vulnerable. Backed into a technical and political corner, he turned to a blue-ribbon panel of experts to help him out.

The Scowcroft commission was a brutal savior. It said the window of vulnerability never existed. That demolished the reason for an MX. Then it advocated housing the MX in the very Minuteman silos that Mr. Reagan had declared to be so dismayingly vulnerable. The commission also recognized that the day of the multi-headed, land-based missile is ending. It recommended development of a single-headed missile, the "Midgetman," as a more threatening, untargeted target that would add both to security and to stability.

In short, the MX missile embodies a mistaken turn in nuclear strategy. With 10 accurate warheads, it must be considered by Soviet planners as a first-strike weapon. If it is vulnerable, it cannot deter. A weapons system that both threatens and is vulnerable to attack is the last thing needed in a crisis.

A mistake is no asset, even when dressed up as a bargaining chip. To vote 21 more missiles would be to double the error. If Congress wishes to influence the negotiating strategy, its best course when the issue comes up in the Senate next week is to keep the MX on hold.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mubarak Merits a Hearing

The change in the Kremlin upstairs President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on his trip to Washington. Yet he deserves, and deserves, a respectful hearing. Egypt remains the most important country in the Arab world, the strongest influence for stability and calm, and the model for other Arab countries in dealing with Israel. Mr. Mubarak's sincerity in tackling Egypt's problems is beyond question.

His special effort here was to break the stalemate on the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. To this end he tried to draw the Reagan administration to support the tentative peace gestures made recently by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Egyptian argument is that the United States can best moderate the PLO by opening up a "dialogue" and thereby giving it the confidence to make the necessary further changes toward Israel. The Reagan administration, however, not only has a commitment to Israel not to open a dialogue until the PLO recognizes the Jewish state; it also believes it can best moderate the PLO by making it plain that the PLO must deal directly with the Israelis.

President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz were badly burned by earlier Mideast initiatives. Everyone can see that Israel is still digesting the almost indigestible

challenges of withdrawing from Lebanon and coping with economic crisis. Whether Jordan's and the PLO's gestures are conciliatory, rather than simply devious, is something the two of them have yet to establish. So the U.S. administration has some reason to hang back from the activist role—activism, eventually, means pressuring Israel—that Mr. Mubarak would cast it in. But it also must not make a habit or a virtue in itself of playing hard to get.

Meanwhile, Egypt's economic requirements remain urgent. President Mubarak asks for aid increases that, along with those sought by Israel, severely tax the American aid budget. Both sets of requests have to be considered in terms of the American interest. Regrettably, some pro-Israeli enthusiasts in Congress demand that Egypt's requests be considered in terms of a presumed Israeli interest: They would tie aid to Cairo to Egypt's return of its long-absent ambassador to Tel Aviv.

The issue of the ambassador cannot and should not be removed from its true context of Israel's and Egypt's deep and deeply troubling mutual disappointment since Camp David. It would be an abuse, moreover, to tie American economic aid to a needy second country to a fine point in its relations with a third.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

No Time for Recriminations

Despite all the rhetoric about abolishing nuclear weapons forever, a practical assessment of the new round of arms talks in Geneva must deflate any sense of optimism.

When the U.S. "team" numbers 90, when the Russian negotiator parrots the January protocol, we are reminded that propaganda often overwhelms substance in such talks.

The chief obstacles are fundamental and complex: conflicting motives, varying weapons technologies and ultimately the antagonism between sharply differing political systems. The Reagan administration's dubious embrace of the "star wars" defense and full-scale modernization of nuclear missiles stands opposed to equally relentless Soviet advances and firm opposition to U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The negotiators know that the science of nuclear weaponry proceeds so swiftly that what is agreed upon today can very easily become obsolete tomorrow.

Under normal circumstances, the most that can be hoped for is a honest elucidation of each side's opening positions—unaccompanied by categorical statements which insist that "star wars" is non-negotiable, the Euro-missiles must be removed. But we have a right to expect far more from the Geneva talks. Ironically, the most dramatic event of recent

days, the transition to a new Soviet leader, is not likely to affect the talks. The "consensus" Soviet position seems unchanged.

So, while it may not be his style, it is a perfect time for President Reagan to send a signal of meaning and sincerity that would set the stage for serious talks and serious achievements. Options are available, including a call for a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and resumption of talks on a test-ban treaty.

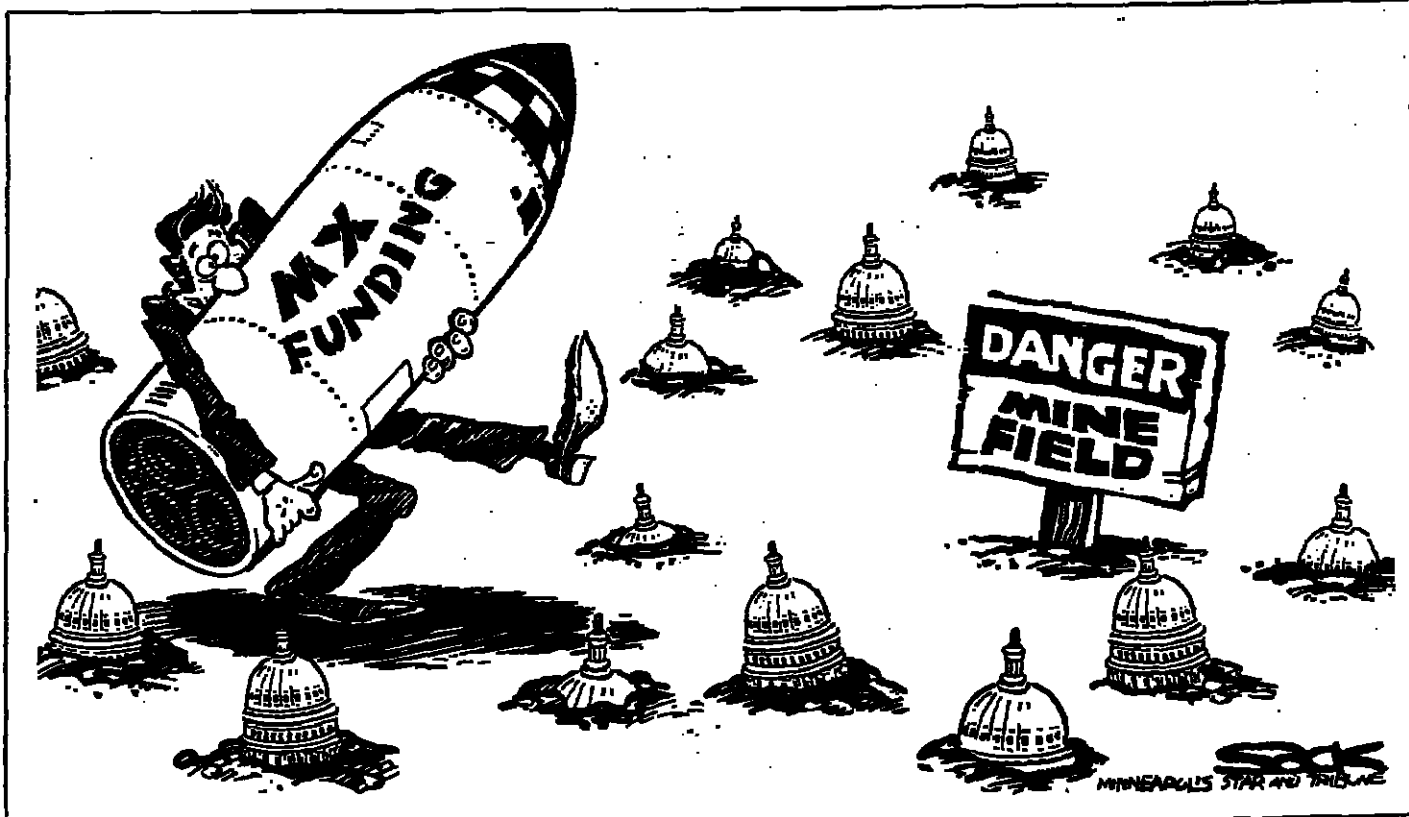
The hardliners say verification procedures for such tests are inadequate, yet verification is a key ingredient of the administration's strategic defense system. It is verification, they say, which will enhance stability during the most precarious transition from an offense-based to a defense-based deterrence. The Soviets may soon say "You can't have it both ways."

—The Baltimore Evening Sun.

A New Age in Soviet Union?

The late John F. Kennedy is said to have wondered what would happen if the Soviet Union ever had a leader who campaigned on the slogan "Let's get this country moving." That was over 20 years ago. After the deaths of three Soviet presidents within three years, Mr. Gorbachev might have that opportunity. The era of the Soviet gerontocracy may be over.

—Financial Times (London).



The Strategic Concept Behind U.S. Aims in Geneva

By Paul H. Nitze

WASHINGTON — The approach of the United States to the arms-control talks in Geneva is rooted in a strategic concept that can be summarized in four sentences:

1. The U.S. objective for the next decade is a radical reduction in the power of existing and planned offensive nuclear arms, as well as stabilization of the relationship between offensive and defensive nuclear arms, whether on Earth or in space.

2. We are even now looking forward to a period of transition to a more stable world, with greatly reduced levels of nuclear arms and an enhanced ability to deter war based on an increasing contribution to defense of nonnuclear weapons.

3. This period of transition could lead to the elimination of all nuclear arms, offensive and defensive.

4. A world free of nuclear arms is an ultimate objective on which the United States, the Soviet Union and all other nations can agree.

Some amplifications to this position are worth mentioning. For the immediate future, at least the next 10 years, we will continue to base deterrence on the ultimate threat of nuclear retaliation. Today's technology provides no alternative.

We will, however, press for radical cuts in strategic and intermediate-range nuclear arms. We also will seek to reverse the erosion of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty regime, erosion resulting from Soviet actions such as construction of a large phased-array radar in central Siberia.

And we will pursue the Strategic Defense Initiative research program, in compliance with the ABM treaty,

which permits such research. The Russians are expected to continue their study of defensive technologies. In the transition period envisaged, the United States would want to begin moving toward greater reliance on defensive systems for our protection and that of our allies, should new defensive technologies prove feasible. The criteria by which we will judge the feasibility of such technologies will be demanding. They must produce defensive systems that are reasonably survivable as well as cost-effective at the margin—that is, they

must be effective enough and cheap enough to add defensive capability without giving the other side an incentive to try to overcome the defense with increased offensive capability.

If new technologies cannot meet such standards, we would not deploy them. However, we hope that scientists would respond to the challenge.

The United States looks to make any transition a cooperative endeavor with the Russians. That is why we have offered to begin discussions in Geneva now as to how we might together make a transition to a more stable and reliable relationship based on an increasing mix of defensive systems. In such a transition, arms control would play an important role. We would, for example, seek continued reductions in nuclear arms.

The elimination of nuclear weapons would be accompanied by deployments of effective nonnuclear

weapons, and in some manner involve the other nuclear powers. Given the right technical and political conditions, we would hope to continue the reduction of all nuclear weapons down to zero, according to the U.S. concept. This would have far-reaching implications for the global military balance at all levels. For example, the deterrent effect of nuclear arms has helped prevent conventional conflict. Were we to eliminate such weapons, the need for a stable conventional balance would become even more important. We would have to study how to diminish the threat posed by imbalances of conventional weapons.

The writer, former secretary of the Navy, is special adviser to the president for arms-control negotiations. He contributed this to the *Los Angeles Times*.

Were we to eliminate nuclear arms, the need for a stable conventional balance would be crucial.

Jakarta's Dalliance With Beijing Has Serious Aims

By Robert K. McCabe

PONDOK GEDE, Indonesia —

Just outside this sleepy west Java village is a monument to six Indonesian generals murdered by Communists during an abortive coup in 1965. The monument is called Pancasila Sakti, but is better known as Lubang Buaya (Crocodile Hole), after the well down which the tortured bodies were stuffed by their killers.

Those murders 20 years ago put an end, for all practical purposes, to what had been an increasingly fervent relationship between Jakarta and Beijing. Just before the coup attempt, President Sukarno referred with great satisfaction to the "anti-imperialist axis" linking Jakarta with Hanoi, Beijing and Pyongyang and made it clear he felt China was Indonesia's closest foreign friend.

After the coup attempt, logically

enough, China was criticized by the Indonesian military, who suspected Beijing of helping the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) plan and stage the coup attempt. But the charges were never fully proven and diplomatic relations were not frozen until 1967, when China's Cultural Revolution spilled over into Jakarta.

Now relations between Beijing and Jakarta seem to be warming up once more—and not just in the trade area, the expected starting point. Despite deep civil and military suspicion of China, there are strong hints of a thaw on the political front as well.

While no quick embrace is expected, the reasons for sweet dalliance with Beijing are increasingly clear. First, Jakarta wants to regularize

and increase its informal trade with China. With Indonesian oil revenues well below their peaks, the country wants to broaden its export base.

Secondly, Indonesia has been chosen by the Association of South-East Asian Nations to lead the search for a solution to the Cambodia problem. Foreign minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja is expected to visit Hanoi soon for talks on Vietnam's position.

Soon after that meeting, Indonesia will bring together many key players in the Cambodia arena. The venue will be the forthcoming 30th anniversary celebrations of the 1955 Afro-Asia talks at Bandung in west Java.

The meeting 30 years ago brought together leaders of 29 newly independent nations. Among them were Chi-

na's Chou En-lai, Vietnam's Phan Van Dong, Cambodia's Norodom Sihanouk, India's Jawaharlal Nehru and Egypt's Gamal Nasser. This year's meeting, scheduled for April 24-25, will convolve representatives of all those nations. Prince Sihanouk will attend. So, probably, will Chinese foreign minister Wu Xueqian.

The busy Mr. Wu, in fact, is playing a prominent role in the Beijing-Jakarta thaw. In Singapore recently, he talked with Indonesia's Supanto Sukandani, who is chairman of KADIN, or the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Among points discussed were visas for businessmen, payment arrangements and shipping methods. Informal trade between the two nations via Hong Kong and Singapore has been going on quietly for the past five years.

There seems to be general agreement in Indonesia on the need to upgrade ties, but the extent and speed of the thaw is disputed.

For example, Mr. Mochtar's invitation to China to attend the Bandung talks has aroused concern. General L.B. Murtadhi, the head of Indonesia's armed forces, reportedly has cautioned President Suharto against moving too quickly on China.

Also critical was an editorial in the English-language newspaper, *The Indonesian Times* (Feb. 14). This warned that "the people as a whole should not give any opportunity for underground communists to consolidate themselves. We must remember that they are still assisted by the communist party of China."

It seems that KADIN will for the present stay in charge of bilateral trade matters, although Mr. Mochtar wants diplomats to take over this chore. Mr. Sukandani is scheduled to attend this April's Canton trade fair, and there are foreign analysts in Jakarta who are betting he will go on to Beijing for talks during that visit.

For his part, Mr. Mochtar seems to believe that China will always be a key factor in regional politics. Bandung will give Indonesian officials a rare chance for talks with Chinese officials on trade and Cambodia.

The Cambodian peace push, the Bandung conference and the movement toward China all are seen here as manifestations of a more activist Indonesian foreign policy. Once a leader of the nonaligned world, Indonesia now seems to be edging back toward that position. Mr. Suharto's reputation also is growing.

The president and Indonesia are under no pressure to restore full diplomatic relations with China. But though government officials have routinely denied it, there is good reason to believe that China and Indonesia will open official trade bureaus in each other's capitals before much longer. A full-scale exchange of embassies is further down the road. At present, the site of the former Chinese embassy in Jakarta seems doomed to become a parking lot.

The writer, a deputy editor of the *International Herald Tribune* on leave, is a specialist in Asian affairs.

Mobilizing Mutton in New Zealand

By Jodie T. Allen

WASHINGTON — Armed only with conventional weapons (five fly-fishing rods, three sausages and two pocket knives), my husband, two friends and I traveled last month to New Zealand. It happened that our trip occurred at the peak of the controversy over that nation's refusal to allow nuclear-armed ships to dock at its ports.

My observations during 16 days of travel in New Zealand have convinced me that, should the simmering dispute between the United States and this long-time ally boil over into outright hostility, America will face a redoubtable foe.

It is true that, in any engagement, the United States would enjoy an overwhelming majority in personnel. New Zealand's population is composed of roughly 3 million humans and 70 million sheep. The surface appeal of this ratio is apparent to anyone flying over the country's valleys, fiords and snow-capped peaks. But anyone who has watched the frustrations of even the best-trained sheepdog will understand the difficulty of organizing mutton-on-the-hoof into a lean, mean fighting machine.

What they lack in numbers, however, New Zealanders make up in shrewdness. This is immediately sensed in the difficulty one has in arguing with them. Everyone we met—cabdrivers, fellow hotel guests, fishing guides, bachelors, airline stewards and so on—was quite prepared, indeed eager, to discuss the nuclear-ship issue and its implications for the Australia-New Zealand-United States alliance. In New Zealand's egalitarian society, opinions—like occupations—seem to vary more with age than with socioeconomic class. The younger New Zealanders opposed a nuclear presence in the southern hemisphere, while the older generation, remem-



bering World War II, were mindful of the U.S. defensive shield.

What they share, however, was a disconcerting tendency toward ingratiating apology. New Zealanders have an abiding friendship with the United States. But they remind us politely that New Zealand is a bona fide democracy too, that it voted in its current government—on a clearly nonnuclear platform—and that many people in New Zealand detect all things nuclear. They can understand our not agreeing, but wish we would try to understand their point of view.

This unflinching politeness made it difficult for us to press the American viewpoint with sternness.

Other examples of New Zealand guile abound. The country holds its summer while most of the rest of the civilized world is having winter. New Zealand money is denominated

in "dollars," but you can buy them for only 45 cents in U.S. currency—this means that if you think you have treated yourself to a first-class \$50-a-person dinner, you've actually spent a mere \$25. But the clearest affront to American sensibilities is New Zealand's custom of not tipping.

Perhaps if diplomacy fails, the current dispute could be resolved in symbolic combat—combat, that is, between the chosen symbols of each nation. Both of these happen to be birds. America's is the eagle. New Zealand's is the kiwi, a long-beaked, round-bodied, wild-eyed bird with the interesting, disabling distinction of having no wings.

That may not seem like a fair fight—but after all, all's fair in love and war.

The writer is on the editorial page staff of *The Washington Post*.

The writer, a deputy editor of the *International Herald Tribune* on leave, is a specialist in Asian affairs.

Israel Needs To Tackle Economy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Among ministers of finance in the world, Israel's Yitzhak Mordechai has the toughest assignment. It is responsibility to deal with an economic crisis symbolized by an inflation rate that has—with the help of a fully indexed economy—crossed 1,000 percent annually.

But Mr. Mordechai, in Washington week to help negotiate Israel's long-overlooked request for American aid, displayed the kind of optimism that has enabled Israel to fend off its neighbors and still scratch a decent existence out of the desert.

Faced with Israeli requests for \$800 million in emergency aid for fiscal 1985, on top of \$2.6 billion for military and economic aid at being supplied, and \$4.05 billion planned for fiscal 1986, the administration for the first time placed economic conditions on a foreign country, despite the "relationship" with Israel.

For Israel, this will pose a test. It is hard to advocate a policy that means more unemployment.

Mr. Mordechai said that the embassies "have come to the realization that we are the only ones who cure our own economy, and that we have no alternative but to take necessary measures." But what?

So far, the Israeli government has not been able or willing to take the extremely tough anti-inflation steps pushed by the United States.

Israel, like other heavily indebted nations, knows that this is easy for outsiders to give, and hard for governments to enforce and sit in office. The jobs rate in Israel is now 5.8 percent, and will rise sharply next year to 7.0 percent, which is what we feel maximum that Israel can take according to Dan Halperin, co-minister at the Israeli Embassy.

Israel's economic crisis stems from the financial drain of the 1973-74 war, which put an end to 18 consecutive years of real economic growth of between 9 and 10 percent a year. The Israeli real growth rate had, it would have been a zero, if it had not been for exports.

Filed on top of the \$12-billion of the 1973-74 war, the war's shocks (1973 to '74 and 1974-75) which quadrupled oil prices, placed a special burden on Israel's indigenous oil output when Sinai was returned to Egypt.

Moreover, much of the extraordinary aid from the United States during the Six Day War, 1967 and until a few years ago, the form of loans, not grants, third of Israel's \$23-billion debt was borrowed to buy the United States—and the servicing cost runs to \$1.1 billion.

Mr. Mordechai, a member of the party, knows that the Israeli of living must be cut. But I know there are social and economic limits to austerity steps that taken by the young union government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

The finance minister argues the new union government's ready accomplishment much to Israel's economic house in through temporary wage controls, and \$1.5 billion in cuts, including slashes in state subsidies for basic consumer products.

He pointed to a new law through the Israeli Knesset, the law that will make it a punishable by loss of job or for public employees, including teachers, to exceed allowable expenditures. A second law to be sent shortly by the government will give independence to the central bank in establishing overall monetary policy.

But without basic changes in the indexation scheme, inflation at the 900 to 1,000 percent U.S. State Department official working group of private economists are looking for fundamental changes in the indexation scheme, a bigger reduction in the budget, a will to rein in consumer demand.

But the Israelis look for a pie rather than smaller portions basic economic solution for Mr. Mordechai insists, is for a re growth rates in the 6 to 7 percent range, stimulated by a 10 percent annual growth rate of export of high-technology goods and historic free-trade agreement with the United States.

Who is to tell the ingenious that it is impossible? Mr. Mordechai insists that, even if it is elusive, requiring maintenance huge defense budget: "In my view, we have a peaceful time, it's the nerves, it's good for the people's good for everything. But one thing we cannot guarantee."

Washington Post Writers Group

LETTERS

The Famine in Ugan

Glean Frankel's report "Warriors Face an Enemy: Famine" (Feb. 23) on famine in the Karamoja province of Uganda was excellent. It would be pointed out that the famine was not mentioned in the Christian Aid, which opened a camp for refugees to 16,000 people in Namuli, Karamoja, Uganda, International Christian Aid has a team of 100 full-time staff.

L. JOE BASS, Pres.

International Christian Aid, Camarillo, Calif.

The Risk of an Accident

I understand nothing about wars. "Can any star-warrior the next accident involving a missile going astray, a nuclear crashing or a derailing of a train?"

VASANTI SAW

FROM OUR MARCH 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: High U.S. Tariffs Are Expected

WASHINGTON — Another conference was held at the White House [on March 14] on the French and Canadian tariff situations. Nearly all the time was devoted to France, as the French Chamber of Deputies adjourns in a few days, and little time is left. Mr. Jussier, the Ambassador, laid before Philander Chase Knox, the Secretary of State, the new French proposal, which will be considered by President W.H. Taft and his tariff aids. It seems to be realized by the authorities of France as well as those of the United States that the application of a maximum rate is probable, but every effort is being made to avoid a tariff war. It is also apparent that Canada is realizing for the first time that the application of the American maximum rates to Canada's exports to the United States is a strong possibility.

1935: U.S. Army Tests Robot Pilot

OAKLAND, California — The Army's new Douglas mystery plane, the first of a projected fleet equipped with robot pilots, radio directional compass and other devices permitting the plane to be directed in the air without human aid, will leave here [on March 14] for Honolulu on its first long-distance test flight. Captain Alfred Hegenberger will be in the cockpit as "observer." If the test is successful the Department of Commerce plans to order all planes under its jurisdiction to be equipped with some of the devices, notably the new compass, to aid commercial pilots to overcome fog hazards. The principle of the compass is simple. It is tuned in on a station and as long as the pilot remains on his course the needle does not move. If he veers off so does the needle, to the right or left as the case may be.

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Complice Collection: Avoiding the Romantic Montana Shows Ski, Après-Ski Line and Androgynous Look for Evening

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune
MILAN — Milan has had a very good fashion season. Giorgio Armani and Gianni Versace, at the top of their form, delivered collections that amounted to fashion royal flush.

MILAN FASHIONS

The Complice collection, designed by Claude Montana of Paris, closed the season on a good note, but not a great one. As the designer put it: "This has nothing to do with Paris. It's for another planet."

This explains the lack of suspense, let alone surprises, in this collection. Proportions, Montana said, have changed. And while they are still a lot of shoulders, they are toned down compared to what he used to show.

Steering clear from the romantic look that other Milan designers have been showing, Montana's skiwear and après-ski clothes, a woman is still strong, the idea that goes along on top of designers in hosted suits.

The newest proportions were not jackets over very long trousers hugging the hips and skirts like long johns. The big turtled coat — the best in Milan will also be exhibited at the Paris showings, Montana said.

His evening wear, based on men's tails, harked back to his work of last season of women dressed à la Sarah Bernhardt. The best feminine were the purple dress with black pants and black tie wrapped around the neck. The solid black ones could be worn by Beau Brummel.

Colors were mainly black, white, gray, brown and purple; not much considering Montana's past use of primary colors. Accessories included huge baroque rings over black gloves; wild hairdos; heavy crepe-soled shoes or even sturdier hikers' shoes worn with wool pantyhose.

As they hop off to London, and to a more eccentric, less controlled fashion scene, many U.S. buyers are grumbling that the Italian prices, which are being quoted to them in dollars, have gone too high.

"If the dollar went down, the Italians would go out of business," said Selma Weiser, owner of the Charvatt shop in New York. "In France, at least, they still quote prices in francs."

She said she does not come to Milan for news but for quality clothes and her story carries a lot of them, especially sweaters, made under her own label.

Joan Weinstein, a retailer who runs a similar avant-garde fashion store called Ultimo in Chicago, said that she would keep buying designers' lines that she has been cultivating for the past 15 years "because I have built up a clientele, but I won't add any more."

"I'm going to save my money for London and Paris," she said.

This, however, did not seem to disturb Dawn Mello, the president of Bergdorf-Goodman, who said the store has so many Italian labels that "we're known as 'the Italian store' in New York."

"We've launched a lot of them, including Ferré," Mello said. "We've really endorsed the Italians since the beginning, 10 years ago."

Prices do not worry her, she said, because "for us the Italians represent the best quality in the world. Prices, up to now, have not been a problem."

As for the new evening wear direction, which the Italians have now opened, it did not strike Mello as particularly interesting. "The Italian look is based on sportswear," she said, "and I still think their strength is in day clothes."

Bloomingdale's is also confident of the Italian market. In what will be its biggest Italian promotion since 1960, the store is planning a show that will add up to \$70 million to \$75 million in retail prices for their "Ecco Italia" promotion in September.



An outfit from Claude Montana's Complice collection.

Greek Opposition Sees Chance for Power

By Jonathan C. Randall
Washington Post Service
ATHENS — To Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek opposition leader, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's surprise withdrawal of support for the re-election of President Constantine Caramanlis was a blunder. As a result, Mr. Mitsotakis says, his conservative New Democracy Party could regain power.

Mr. Caramanlis, 78, who resigned as president after Mr. Papandreu's move Saturday, was regarded as a buffer who prevented

the mercurial prime minister from carrying out threats to close U.S. military bases and to pull Greece out of NATO and the European Community.

With Mr. Caramanlis gone, the centrists — who traditionally decide Greek elections, and who voted overwhelmingly for the Socialists in 1981 as a gesture against Mr. Caramanlis — now are faced with the prospect of complete rule by the left. They are also concerned about Mr. Papandreu's proposed constitutional amendments that would sharply curtail presidential powers.

Mr. Papandreu has indicated he would call elections for May 5, although they are not required until October.

The prime minister's move against Mr. Caramanlis has provoked opposition charges of deceit and unreliability. Similar charges

have been made for years against Mr. Mitsotakis, 66, for his role in the 1965 downfall of the government of Mr. Papandreu's father, George Papandreu.

Many Greeks still agree with Andreas Papandreu's charges that Mr. Mitsotakis was a "traitor" for having left the centrist government of George Papandreu and having taken part in an unsuccessful rightist cabinet favored by the royal family.

Andreas Papandreu and others charge that Mr. Mitsotakis' withdrawal helped lead to the army coup that imposed a military dictatorship from 1967 to 1974.

Mr. Mitsotakis said he would be pressing charges of unreliability against Mr. Papandreu, and "I'll be saying it very clearly and every day."

"Andreas is on the defensive," Mr. Mitsotakis said.

Arguing that the "vast majority" of Greeks support his pro-Western and free-enterprise policies, Mr. Mitsotakis said that the totally unacceptable hoodwinking of Caramanlis "now makes it much easier" to defeat Mr. Papandreu.

But some political analysts say that Mr. Mitsotakis would face a tough battle against the charismatic prime minister in an election.

Although "80 to 85 percent of the Greeks" are against confrontation with the United States, Mr. Mitsotakis said, "Certainly there are objective reasons to criticize Washington."

Washington's support for the former military junta has left a residue of strong anti-Americanism that Mr. Papandreu has used to his advantage. As a result, Mr. Mitsotakis said, "The U.S. government should be very careful" about criticizing Mr. Papandreu.

Printers in Italy Strike for a Day

ROME — Italy was without newspapers Thursday because of a 24-hour strike by printers, the latest in a series of stoppages by press workers and journalists demanding the renewal of their annual contracts.

Journalists at RAI, the state-owned radio and television network, also held coordinated stoppages that reduced the local content of news broadcasts. They were demanding new wage contracts and were protesting political delays in negotiations to the state network's governing body.

Daily newspapers were to publish Friday, but another strike that began Thursday morning was expected to halt operations at Italian news agencies for 48 hours.

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S. Backs UN Resolution Containing Criticism of Salvador

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — In a surprise move, the United States has voted to accept a United Nations resolution that describes El Salvador's legal system as "patently inadequate."

The resolution also calls for continuing dialogue between the Salvadoran government and the leftist guerrillas, and urges all states to refrain "from any type of intervention" in El Salvador's civil war.

The commission's staff report on El Salvador criticized both government forces and leftist guerrillas for human-rights violations, including the taking of lives of non-combatants.

It said that "the capacity of the legal system to investigate and punish human-rights violations committed in the country continues to be patently inadequate."

But the report welcomed what it said were President José Napoleón Duarte's attempts to promote democracy, to control abuses and to

open a political dialogue with the guerrillas.

Also Wednesday, the commission expressed concern at the continuation of "politically motivated violence" in Guatemala.

The commission also passed a resolution expressing its "distress" at what it said were widespread human-rights violations in Afghanistan. The vote was 26-8 with 8 abstentions. Another resolution denouncing torture and summary executions in Iran was approved, 21-5, with 13 abstentions.

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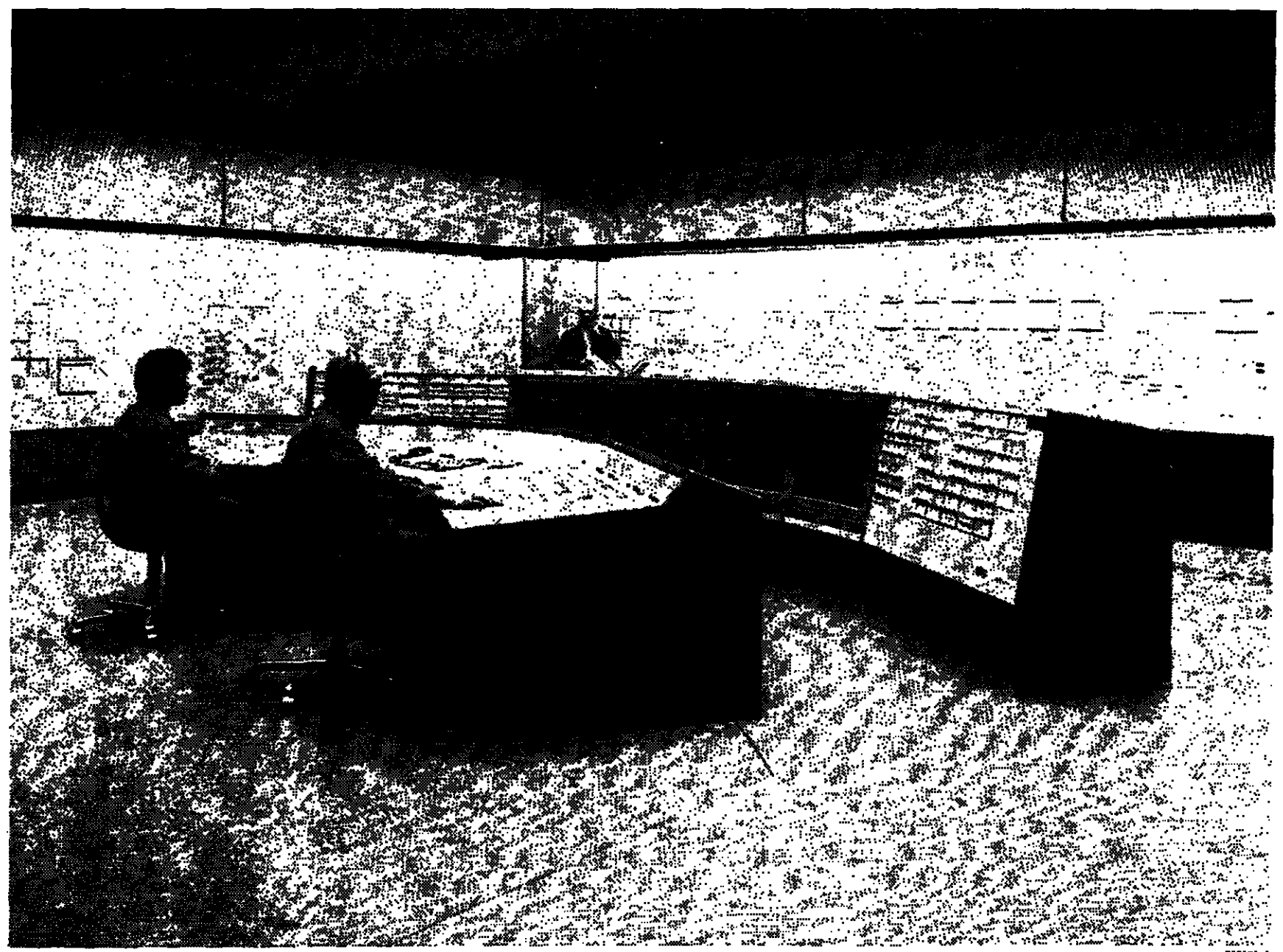
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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Philips	120.75	120.25	120.50	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
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Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	2887.75	2887.25	2887.50	+0.25
Indus.	120.75	120.25	120.50	+0.25
Trans.	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Com.	110.00	109.50	109.75	+0.25

NYSE Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	2887.75	2887.25	2887.50	+0.25
Indus.	120.75	120.25	120.50	+0.25
Trans.	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Com.	110.00	109.50	109.75	+0.25

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	2887.75	2887.25	2887.50	+0.25
Indus.	120.75	120.25	120.50	+0.25
Trans.	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Com.	110.00	109.50	109.75	+0.25

AMEX Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	2887.75	2887.25	2887.50	+0.25
Indus.	120.75	120.25	120.50	+0.25
Trans.	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Com.	110.00	109.50	109.75	+0.25

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	2887.75	2887.25	2887.50	+0.25
Indus.	120.75	120.25	120.50	+0.25
Trans.	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Com.	110.00	109.50	109.75	+0.25

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Philips	120.75	120.25	120.50	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	100-Low	Quot.	Chg.
120.75	120.25	Philips	1.00	4.00	15.00	120.75	120.25	120.50	+0.25
115.00	114.50	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
110.00	109.50	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	110.00	109.50	109.75	+0.25
105.00	104.50	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	105.00	104.50	104.75	+0.25
100.00	99.50	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25

NYSE Prices Decline Slightly

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined in active trading Thursday with little in the news to inspire buying interest.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which dropped 10.05 Wednesday, fell 1.65 to 2,887.05.

Declines topped advances slightly. Volume totaled 103.4 million shares, up from 101.7 million traded Wednesday.

"The action of the last few weeks tells me stock prices are at a level considered an equilibrium," said David M. Polen, an investment adviser. "The upward swing since early January has brought them to a level where new buying interest will not develop unless new positive information comes up to the plate."

Mr. Polen said the stock market would like to see some move toward reduction of the federal budget deficit. He added that the market "stopped going up at the same exact moment Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker said the Fed stopped easing, and it's clear that the market is dancing to that tune."

Before the stock market opened, The Commerce Department reported that U.S. business inventories increased \$2.16 billion in January to \$568.43 billion.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, decreased \$400 million in the week ending March 4. Analysts had been expecting a decline.

U.S. Trust Co. raised its broker loan rate to 9 1/4 percent from 9 1/8 percent and Bankers Trust raised its broker loan rate to 10 percent from 9 3/4 percent.

M-1 Falls \$400 Million

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$400 million in early March, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

It dropped to a seasonally adjusted average of \$572.4 billion in the week ended March 4 from a revised \$572.8 billion the previous week, the central bank said. The previous week's figure originally was reported as \$572.7 billion.

M-1 is a measure of money supply growth that includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

Hugh Johnson of First Albany Corp., Albany, New York, said there were signs that the Federal Reserve was "in the process, in a very measured way, of moving against excessive monetary growth."

"It's somewhat obvious that with the excessive monetary growth, regardless of the dollar, the Fed will be required to tighten somewhat, and I don't expect conditions to change for another four to eight weeks," Mr. Johnson said.

Jon Grovenstein of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc. noted that the high degree of optimism that was present a few weeks ago appeared to be evaporating rapidly, a condition that could set the stage for a renewed advance.

He said the stock market appears to be searching for a bottom and a rally could start as soon as next week.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High	100-Low	Quot.	Chg.
120.75	120.25	Philips	1.00	4.00	15.00	120.75	120.25	120.50	+0.25
115.00	114.50	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
110.00	109.50	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	110.00	109.50	109.75	+0.25
105.00	104.50	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	105.00	104.50	104.75	+0.25
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(Continued on Page 10)

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Herald Tribune WEEKEND

March 15, 1985

Page 7

David Levine: Statements About Drawing

PARIS — That tweedy man with the watercolor box in the Louvre, the one with a smooth ovoid face and graying hair who is making color notes on David's Sabine women, is no copy or Sunday painter. He is David Levine, a celebrated caricaturist and less celebrated but impassioned painter.

He paints each summer at Coney Island, which more or less dictates his choice of subjects, and after a lifetime of making small paintings he is going to start on a 22-foot waterfront scene. So he looks at such epic paintings as "Napoleon at the Pest House at Alfa" — "Not that I think of Coney Island as a pest house," he adds. Well aware of his power to wound, he watches his words as carefully as his line.

His paintings are highly accomplished and minimalist in style of such earlier Americans as Glackens or Eakins. They don't often get reviewed, Levine says, and his supporters divide into painting and caricature camps. "Each one says why are you doing so much of the other?"

From Paris, where 80 of his caricatures are in an exhibit at the Galerie Claude Bernard until April 6, he goes to Albi to see theoulouse-Lautrecs, and then to Barcelona.

MARY BLUME

I don't visit cities so much as museums. I am a traditionalist who lives like a museum — how many paintings can I see?

The details he sees in museum paintings — now, for example, a stiff collar imposes a certain head position — will be recalled and used when he makes a caricature of a long-dead writer. His memory is formidable, and forgiving. "I don't let go," he says. When he mentions Barcelona he immediately thinks of the first time he heard the name, then the Republicans were defeated there in the Spanish Civil War. "I cried, I was very moved. I cursed Léon Blum before I knew he was because he had denied arms to the Republicans."

While most Americans think of Gerald Ford as an amiable bumbler, he remembers the Ford-Dixsen partnership in Congress and draws Ford as brutal and sinister. "Besides, he was sinister in the way he concocted to get Nixon off the hook. He's not a joke." Levine even remembers as far back as yesterday and is horrified that Geraldine would sign up for Pepsi-Cola commercials. "I think she was invested with a certain responsibility, not to do anything for buck like her husband. Where do principles end, or start?"

The most famous living caricaturist, and the most imitated (especially by the English, he says, because they are good draftsmen), Levine was born in Brooklyn and now lives eight years away in Brooklyn Heights. His parents were of the left and very political. "I'll think politically," Levine says. "There are days when I don't dare read The New York Times, I get so furious. I who have the

opportunity to say more than anyone else, I can't say enough."

He drew Ronald Reagan cheerfully thumbing his nose at the world and said, "If I can't awaken the American people with that one, what can I say?"

BUT he knows he cannot awaken the American people. "The dog was the tail. Power is power and art power is not power. What Kissinger does is going to affect life, not what David Levine says about Kissinger." The most he can do, he says, is to say what other people might quietly be thinking. "It defines my feelings which con-

firms other people's feelings. I'm happy with that, but I think I know my place."

At Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, he was voted the school cartoonist. When World War II broke out he was severely reprimanded for drawing students marching through the school arch, under a statue of Erasmus with tears falling from his eyes.

His parents decided that he should have proper art training if he wanted to be a cartoonist. He spent a year with Hans Hofmann, the distinguished mentor of the Abstract Expressionists, a group Levine detests (his drawing of Jackson Pollock suggests that the famous "dribbler" is urinating on

the canvas, although he admired Hofmann's vitality and enthusiasm).

In a scholarly forward to "The Arts of David Levine" (Knopf, 1978), Thomas S. Buechner finds in Levine's drawing influences of such graphic artists as Daumier and Doré and Will Eisner, who drew comic strips and was expert in the use of hatched shadow (made up of closely set parallel lines). Levine's virtuoso hatching has helped give him enormous range within the limits his work imposes.

He became a caricaturist through making drawings to head various sections of Esquire magazine. He began working for his main client, The New York Review of Books, two weeks after it began, in 1963.

Until then, he says, most book reviews were illustrated by dust jacket photographs that looked as if they had been taken by the author's parents. Once he started providing drawings, he said, "It was like water on a blotter, they couldn't get enough. It was an arena that had been so unattended."

He draws only on commission and never from life. When he is asked to make a caricature to accompany a review, he asks for as many pictures as possible. "I ask for variety and for ones where the modeling of light to dark is there." For historical figures he often has to rely on 10th-hand engravings of vanished portraits. "If I can convince you that that's the way he looked, that's enough," he says.

It's a much more haphazard procedure that you think," he adds.

His view of a subject is usually dictated by the review his drawing will accompany. So in one drawing Shakespeare will look like a dainty youth, in another the cynical student of Tudor statecraft.

LEVINE'S political caricatures followed the literary ones. "I feel I'm in control of the distortion according to what I want to say." Eleanor Roosevelt comes out relatively unblemished, while the scar that Lyndon B. Johnson proudly reveals on his stomach is shaped like Vietnam and the lines of Charles de Gaulle's face are hatched into monumental disdain. Richard Nixon variously appears as the Godfather, Captain Queec and a Little Bo Peep with five o'clock shadow.

When Time magazine (he has done covers for both Time and Newsweek) asked him to draw the archconservative William Buckley, Levine was astonished since both he and Time knew the result would be devastating. "I said how come you're coming to me when you know I'll attack? They said we're aware of that, but you don't destroy."

"I can see the humanity in all these people, too," Levine says. If he is by nature a moralist, he emphasizes that his drawings are statements about drawing and not statements about people. The idea that a portrait gives some sort of penetrating inner view of the subject is, he says, bunk.

"I feel deeply," he says, "and that ani-

mates me, too. As far as I'm concerned, in the one time you have around you have to react exquisitely, whether it is painful or not. Otherwise you're numb. Besides," he unexpectedly adds, "I have a new backhand."

He hasn't tried out his new backhand yet but he thinks about it a lot. He is a tennis fanatic and says he gets ideas about movement and character from playing.

"My tennis game is the game of a cartoonist, which is cute, funny, and inconsistent." If he played as consistently as Bjorn Borg, he reasons, he would be as boring. He has made drawings of tennis players as a fan and without much success. "Oh, that's not a nice thing to do," Ken Rosewall said when Levine showed him his drawing.

Usually people don't react as strongly as one might expect, although Norman Mailer stops talking to Levine for a while after a caricature of him appears. "The word caricature relieves people of having to believe it's a likeness," Levine says.

Levine reckons that he has drawn a couple of thousand caricatures for The New York Review alone.

"I enjoy them all," he says. "I liked doing them. But I wouldn't want to meet their mothers."



David Levine.



Levine's de Gaulle.



Levine's Picasso.

From "The Arts of David Levine," Alfred A. Knopf (1978)

Through Eugène Atget's Dual Lens

by Andy Grundberg

NEW YORK — Over the last four years the Museum of Modern Art's department of photography has organized a series of four major exhibitions involving close to 500 photographs, supervised the publications of four exquisitely reproduced books and devoted countless hours to research and writing, all with one aim: to establish Eugène Atget (1867-1927) as a great photographer.

With the third and fourth exhibitions simultaneously opened at the museum this week and the fourth book coming off the presses, it now seems safe to say that the modern has accomplished its mission. There is no longer any doubt, if there ever was, that Atget is one of the great practitioners of the medium. But one question: What exactly is it that makes Atget great?

The question remains because two polar possibilities have been presented. On the one hand, we have been told that his work represents the apogee of straightforward, transparent, no-frills photography, done with unadorned directness, unpretentiousness and thoroughness. His dedication to a self-im-

posed, encyclopedic task that went on for some 30 years — that of recording the vestiges of traditional French life before they were bulldozed by modernity — is surely a measure of this accomplishment. However, the museum is also telling us something else, something more specific and more peculiar to its own sense of photography as a form of art: namely, that Atget is no less than the founding father of Modernist photography.

What it means to call Atget a Modernist is a vastly complicated subject — especially since the photographer's chief enthusiast, John Szarkowski, the museum's director of photography, has gone on record saying that photography by nature is a modern art. But in essence it suggests that the photographer knew what he was doing. His apparent awareness of the frame, his ability to compose on the basis of black-and-white tonalities, his ready acceptance of the oddities of lenticular perspective, of juxtaposition and reflection — all serve as evidence that Atget was not a naïf who stumbled accidentally on a new way of using the camera but, in Szarkowski's words, "a conscious artist."

So we would appear to have a choice between looking on Atget as an exemplary documentary photographer and seeing him

as a formally innovative artistic genius. Or, perhaps, we have the luxury of seeing him as both. Certainly both aspects of his work are evident in the shows that run through May 14 at the museum: "The Ancien Régime" and "Modern Times."

The 120 pictures of "The Ancien Régime" are devoted primarily to the classically inspired gardens of Saint-Cloud, Sceaux and Versailles. They are, paradoxically, more "artistic" than documentary in spirit, and more 20th than 19th century in feeling. They show Atget at his most elegiac, ethereal and poetic — especially those taken at Sceaux, an overgrown ruin, within the last five years of his life.

In the pictures of "Modern Times," conversely, the subjects are of the 20th century but Atget's way of seeing them seems of an earlier age. Nowhere is this more clear than in the images that contain automobiles. The date that Atget first allowed them to cross the threshold of his view camera has not been fixed with certainty, but it is clear that he avoided horseless carriages as long as possible. When they do appear, as in a 1922 image of Boulevard de Bonne-Nouvelle, their presence comes as a shock. Instead of being dynamic and animated, as they are in

the young Jacques-Henri Lartigue's pictures from 1912, they appear as still and ancient as the wide sidewalks they are parked next to.

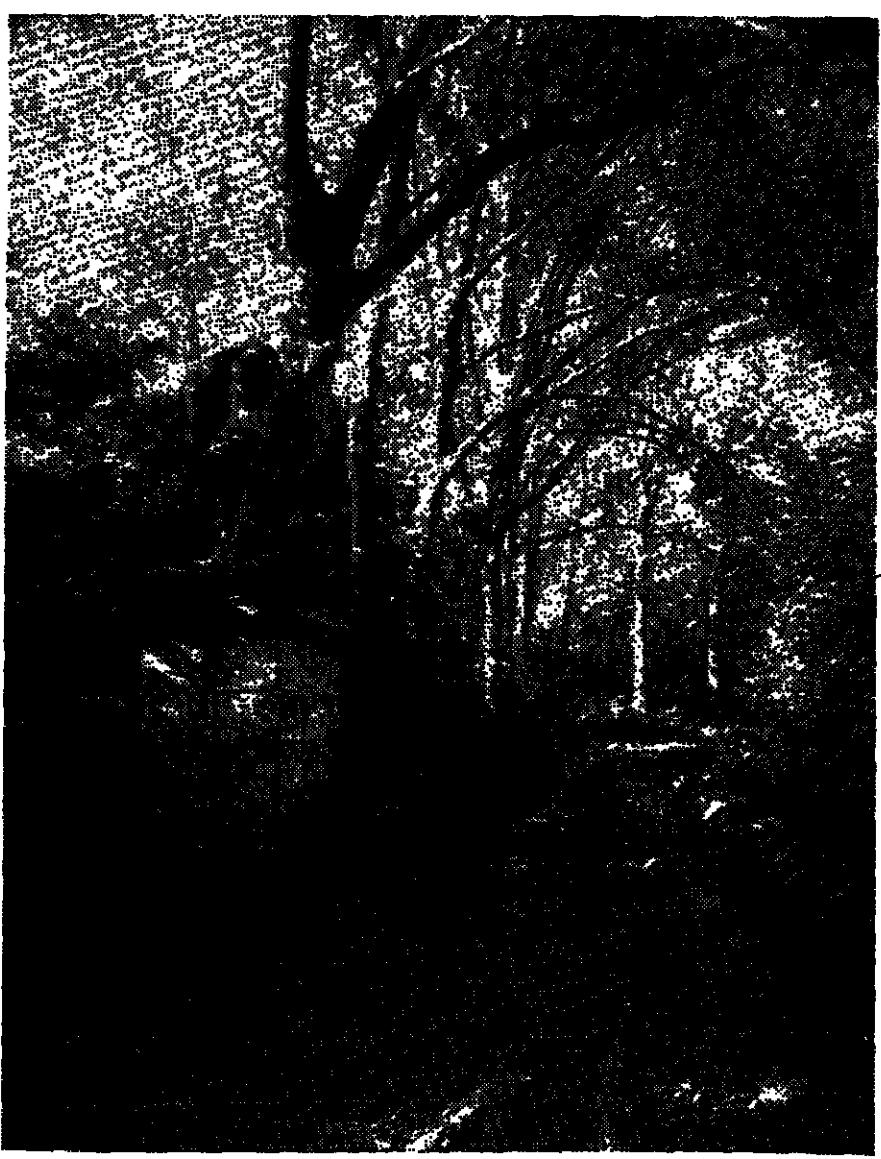
Indeed, the stateliness and formality of all his views of Paris in the 1920s belie the city's status as the capital of avant-garde culture and night life of the time. His 1925 photograph of the café Le Dôme, at the height of Montparnasse's days as an artists' hangout, shows it almost empty, coated in a dreamy mist. Similarly, the prostitutes, gypsies and small tradesmen that he portrayed with compassionate skill seem to come to us from a Paris far more rustic than 20th-century.

BUT there is more than atmosphere at work in making these images redolent of *temps perdu*. Atget's style is more conservative and controlled than in the park pictures of "The Ancien Régime." It is, if anything, comparable to that of Charles Marville, whose extensive survey of Paris in the 1860s, in advance of Baron Haussmann's street-widening crews, serves as a precedent for Atget's endeavors. The images of Saint-Cloud and Sceaux are clearly the more Modernist and, to their abandonment of practically any pretense of reportage, the more illustrative.

In the two exhibitions, then, Atget is shown both ways: as primitive and as pioneer, as the tradesman photographer whose business provided *Documents pour Artistes* and as a genius of aesthetic discovery unrecognized until after his death. But Szarkowski, having long championed Atget's case, clearly is most concerned with giving the photographer a preeminent position within his own rubric of 20th-century photography. Consequently, in the essay that accompanies the book "The Work of Atget: Modern Times" (Museum of Modern Art, \$45), he devotes most of his space to describing how Atget's work was received by the next generation of photographers. He argues, albeit in an elliptical, tentative way, that the photographs of Atget directly influenced those of such primary American Modernists as Berenice Abbott, Ansel Adams, Walker Evans and Edward Weston.

Except in the case of Abbott, who saved the bulk of Atget's work and was quite obviously taken by it, this influence is not so easy to see.

Given this rather strained effort to construct a chain of influence forward from Atget, it is peculiar that Szarkowski has nothing to say about how Atget may have been influenced by photographers who came before him. It is especially odd since the curator's collaborator on this long project, Maria Morris Hambourg, is not only a scholar of Atget but also of Marville, the photographer whose kinship with Atget is most obvious. Nor are we told of the French Mission Héliographique of 1851, one of the first photographic surveys ever commissioned, of subsequent attempts to preserve and record aspects of the "old order" of France, or of Atget's contemporaries the Seebergers, who also took it as their mission to document turn-of-the-century Paris. Such comparisons would help put Atget in the perspective of history, but they would not help Szarkowski's



In the garden at Sceaux.

Mogham



Clouds over Versailles.

Mogham

Atget's attempt to place him in a totally Modernist context.

Clearly, Atget is neither a purely historical figure nor a purely modern one. Indeed, his importance to us today is largely a matter of his position as a hinge joining 19th- and 20th-century ways of seeing the world. Besides spanning pre-industrial and industrial France, his work bridges the gap between photography as a transparent, almost anonymous record of reality and as an artistic construct practiced self-consciously and intentionally. As the critic Ben Lifson wrote in 1981, on the occasion of the museum's opening Atget show, "Atget's genius comes from the reconciliation, often within single pictures, of documentation and lyricism, of objective fact and personal perception." By this account, Atget's greatness does not lie in either his documentary or aesthetic abilities, but in their synthesis.

But what makes Atget great also involves what he managed to say with this synthesis, and what it means to us today. His unmatched ability to express a sense of loss in

the face of an increasingly machine-oriented, homogenized, rapidly paced world surely offers as much solace now as it did 75 years ago. More than any other photographer, he makes explicit photography's ability to render all things nostalgic, so that the past seems to ache in us. Nowhere is this demonstrated more convincingly than in Atget's pictures of the gardens of Sceaux, where the tangled vines, overgrown weeds and fallen statues we see are, like photographs themselves, metaphors of what cannot be repossessed.

"The Ancien Régime" — which opened in 1983 at the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston — will travel to the St. Louis Art Museum (June 13-July 28) and the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts (Aug. 29-Oct. 27). "Modern Times" can also be seen at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts (Nov. 16-Jan. 5, 1986), the Detroit Institute of Arts (May 13-June 29, 1986) and the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington (Nov. 11, 1986-Jan. 4, 1987).

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Resetting the Inner Clock To Life in the Fast Lane

by Roger Collis

NOT even the most relentless workaholic is likely to schedule a meeting for the middle of the night. And yet this is what a business traveler does by going to a meeting at A.M. in Paris after flying all night from New York, a time when the traveler's biological clock says it is three in the morning. —F. Scott Fitzgerald's "dark night of the soul." —Flow two hours of sleep, a dose of travel rest and a subliminal hangover and you have a classic case of jet lag.

Everyone knows the symptoms — muzzy head, dehydrated, strained eyes, general fatigue and disorientation. Even for high-flying achievers, this can make for a distinctly boomer performance and bizarre business decisions, especially hazardous when the sople around you are at their sharpest. Every day thousands of executives may be missing their jobs on the line, or at least outperforming themselves.

Of course, there are sensible things you can do to ease the agony of jet lag — drink a lot of fluids (not tea and coffee), eat sparingly and cut out the booze, maybe do some light aerobics, and certainly use the earplugs and eye masks and try to get some sleep. From the United States, most east-bound flights leave in the evening, which is a short night. So try to schedule the rest of the night during the day. Going west, try to arrive as late in the evening as possible so as to get to bed and avoid the screaming committee.

But most of this is easier said than done, especially if you fly longer distances, say to the Far East. And it's well established that crossing several time zones seriously affects physical and mental performance until the body's metabolism adjusts. This may take up to five days. So isn't jet lag an inevitable fact of life in the fast lane?

Well, yes and no. Most experts would agree that until someone invents a new biological clock, jet lag is here to stay. But recent research among astronauts and military and civil aircrews has shown that sleep disturbances, a key element in jet lag, can be effectively managed by new short-acting hypnotic drugs. And promising results have been obtained with a naturally occurring neurohormone called melatonin, which acts directly on the biological clock, adjusting it to a new local time. It is possible that this may soon be marketed as a jet lag pill.

The so-called biological clock, or inner clock, of man and other animals is set to a 24-hour (circadian) rhythm of metabolic activity. It governs things like sleep patterns, temperature, blood sugar, liver and kidney functions and the cardiovascular and nervous systems. It prepares the body for alternating periods of sleep and wakefulness corresponding to the dark and light cycle of the normal day. For example, during the sleep period the body tends to shut down: Temperature is lowered, the kidneys produce less urine and mental efficiency falls off considerably. Light is the main trigger, or synchronizer, of the clock, although social cues, like eatimes, also affect circadian rhythm.

Jet lag is what happens when the biological clock gets out of step with the chronological clock of a new time zone. Your body is used for sleep at a time you are expected to be awake, and vice versa. This only happens if you are traveling east and west. Flying north and south, where there is little or no time change, is not more than normal travel fatigue. One approach to jet lag is to stay on your normal schedule and ignore what is going on around you. This is what some aircrew members do. Astronauts, who fly in perpetual twilight, are reported to base their sleep and wakefulness periods on home time on earth. It can be a business trip you can hardly order breakfast when you've been asked to dinner.

Another way is to make a return trip across the Atlantic the same day, keeping to your local time. Discussions would have to be brief and very important. It would probably mean flying the Concorde both ways.

So the only real choice for the business traveler is to adapt as quickly as possible to a new environment. And this means the proper management of sleep.

The main problem is not getting to sleep, or staying asleep for an adequate period of

time," according to Group Captain Anthony Nicholson of the Royal Air Force's Institute of Aviation Medicine at Farnborough, England. "This is important when you arrive in a new time zone. If you can force the individual to sleep at 11 o'clock local time every night, he's going to adapt that much quicker to the new circadian rhythm. Get your sleep right and the world is marvelous."

Nicholson recommends a short-acting hypnotic called brotizolam, which sustains sleep without producing a hangover the next day. This is the drug to use when you arrive. If you can't sleep on the plane, then use temazepam, which was used by the RAF when flying two crews on the long flights down to the Falklands, each crew sleeping for half the trip. One major airline prescribes medazolam for its pilots, another short-acting drug that works for four to five hours. Better still, Nicholson says, is to use a sleep-erect seat, which he believes is the major advantage of first-class travel. The RAF is testing the sleep-erect in a current sleep research study that involves flying people back and forth across the Atlantic with and without hypnotic drugs. Nicholson's advice to the business traveler is to fly business class to the United States and return by Concorde or in first class.

Despite some contradictory evidence from scientific studies, most people say they get more jet lag flying east than west. It seems that people have less trouble coping with a long subjective day than a short night. And

Drugs, hormone may soon help to curb jet lag

of course, if you fly west during the day, you are not disturbing your sleep but simply displacing it. A biological-clock expert says that as you fly west you are gaining on yourself all the time and your clock just has to run a bit faster, whereas coming the other way it has to run slower, which is apparently harder for it to do.

A more homespun explanation comes from Dr. Fridolin Holderer, medical director of Swissair. "When I go to New York that's the only day in my life when I feel fine if I get up at seven in the morning, because my inner clock says it's lunchtime. But when on the other way, who likes to get up at two in the morning?"

Holderer suggests that one way to reduce jet lag is to prepare for the trip a few days in advance by going to bed a couple of hours earlier or later so as to anticipate the problem of sleeping when you arrive. For example, if you are flying west, you start going to bed in Zurich at 1 A.M. instead of 11 P.M. Then when you arrive in New York, you compromise by going to bed at 9 P.M. and adjust gradually to your normal bedtime.

But perhaps the most promising news on jet lag is the work on melatonin by Professor Vincent Marks and Dr. Josephine Arendt in the biochemistry department of the University of Surrey in England.

Melatonin is a sleep-inducing hormone secreted by the pineal gland at the front of the brain. Melatonin levels are higher at night than during the day, which has led researchers to believe that it may be a master synchronizer of various biological rhythms.

According to Marks, if you administer melatonin during the day you may reset the biological clock by deceiving the body into thinking that it is night. Based on this discovery, Marks and his colleagues have developed a dosage schedule for jet lag.

"Going to the U.S., we nudge the clock back a bit by taking melatonin at about 7 A.M. the morning we travel so as to extend the previous night. Coming the other way, we nudge the clock forward by taking melatonin when we get on the plane in the evening," Marks says.

There is still a lot more work to be done and controlled clinical studies have not yet started. But Marks believes it is likely that a melatonin jet lag product could be on the market in a year.

In a Little Spanish Inn

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

GAUCIN, Spain — There is a small hotel in this town of 2,247 whose owner displays great books going back to the 1860s. It was discovered by British officers stationed at Gibraltar who took the old Roman stone road from Pechon (as Gibraltar is known here). A modest hotel with seven rooms and no wide beach, La Nacional makes no claims of the luxury of the Costa del Sol hostilities, it does offer a different view of Spain: see and quiet, simple but delicious meals at modest prices.

Dona Clement Bantista Moncade, a slight-haired woman with a shy smile, says her inn is a traditional Spanish inn. While the rooms are simple, the food is superb, the vegetables, poultry, eggs, fruit and fish come from the nearby farm of Dona Clemente Mendoza Tineo, who presides over a small kitchen and dining room.

Although she guards the guest books carefully, Dona Clementine is more than pleased to show off the entries by Spanish and German royalty, statesmen, bullfighters, French artists who liked the wines, a few Americans, nature lovers (one of unknown nationality wrote that Gaucin in the spring is a paradise of flowers).

However, the great majority were English who repeatedly praised Don Pedro Reales, great grandfather of Dona Clementine, for his cooking, for the cleanliness of his inn and occasionally commented on "his ty bad temper."

The first cars appeared in 1901, but walking and horseback were the main travel modes up to the Civil War in 1936. A raggy blue line appears in the middle of the page and someone has written, "Spanish car." The next entry was 1945, and the old inn had become La Nacional.

A Captain Leslie of the 71st Highland Infantry wrote in 1869, "Very much pleased to ourselves, with one another and more regularly with the hospitality and comfort this hotel which is presently situated in the

center of one of the most inaccessible spots in Europe."

Gaucin today is no longer inaccessible. A new road opened up last year that connects the village to the main coastal highway, making it about an hour's drive to Marbella.

While it would be absurd to say that time has stood still in Gaucin, progress has dealt gently with it. The balconies and walls of the houses abound in greenery, the ancient whitewashed houses present a solid front to the world and sometimes on a moonlight night the narrow streets and plazas are so full of silence that they seem unreal.

Dominating the town is what is left of a magnificent 13th-century construction. It is a long climb up but the stairs are artfully arranged and each turn offers a magnificent view. Near the top you will meet Eleuterio Andrade who is 68 and climbs these steps four times a day to show visitors around and to tend the gardens. Two summers ago the archaeology department of the provincial government of Malaga restored some of the walls, cleaned out tons of debris and left very clear outlines of both the fortress and the castle. The panorama is breathtaking.

Gaucin now boasts of restaurant with international cuisine, La Casita, opened two years ago by Mary and Frank Becker, who settled in Gaucin after seeing an ad in the London papers for inexpensive houses. The food is excellent, featuring not only French cooking (Mary studied at the La Varenne cooking school in Paris) but Polish dishes from Frank's native land, and the atmosphere is warm and friendly. Mary Becker estimates that there are about 50 foreign families living here — painters, sculptors, farmers, retirees and one young man who is trying to make a go of a bakery.

The one thing they all seem to share is enthusiasm about Gaucin. Some mountain villages in this part of the world have not taken kindly to the invasion of foreigners, but this doesn't seem to be true of Gaucin. Perhaps because visitors have been coming so many years to La Nacional, the townspeople have become used to outsiders.

Australia's Surf and Other Splendors

by Jane Perlez

ON the south coast of New South Wales lies Bingle Beach, a scallop of pale cream sand embraced by two craggy points of rocks and sheltered by the slopes of scrub-covered dunes. Gentle waves of the Pacific Ocean, crested by white foam that glistens in the high morning sun, roll in a perpetual surf that only a few people happen upon.

For this beach 180 miles south of Sydney is unmarked on most maps of the coastline, its existence made known to strangers by a friendly gas station attendant in the nearby hamlet of Moruya. It is one of the dozens upon dozens of beaches that stretch to the Victoria border and beyond, all of them perfect — although not all so secluded — for swimming, sunbathing and picnics that are interrupted only by the persistent but harmless Australian bushfires.

On a five-day car trip from Sydney, it is possible to combine the solitary peace of Bingle Beach with a series of forests and the imposing grandeur of the Snowy Mountains and in between traverse rough dirt roads across what Australians fondly call "cowboy country": rolling sheep-grazing hills, their grass bleached to straw by the relentless Australian sun.

It is a car tour best taken in the Southern Hemisphere's warm months from October to April (in the winter the mountains are transformed into ski resorts and the beaches are too cool). Beware of January, the Australian equivalent of August in France, when practically every Australian worker hitches a trailer to the back of the car and takes to the road.

The trip, a kind not uncommonly taken by Australians themselves, reveals the isolated island continent to have a greater variety of terrain than the brilliant corals of the Great Barrier Reef and the scarlet desert of the fabled outback. By driving a southern route to the nation's capital, Canberra, and on to small towns, many of them flourishing 19th-century hubs of gold mining, with a special trek to Mount Kosciuszko, Australia's highest peak, the visitor absorbs a sense of Australia's frontier history and a knowledge of its strange fauna and flora.

Yes, if you are vigilant you may spot a kangaroo along the road but do not be disappointed if one fails to appear: In these parts the yellow-and-black road signs warning drivers of the hazards of hitting bounding kangaroos are more prevalent than the mariposas themselves. Unfortunately, you will see no koala bears, for they are a rare species, not to be found in their natural state anywhere on this route, and hardly anywhere else except for zoos.

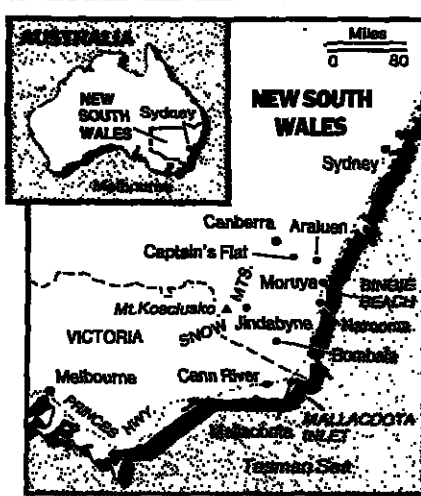
A four-hour drive southwest from Sydney lies Canberra, a city of stolid official buildings scattered around an artificial lake and nestled in a valley surrounded by hills that ebb from brown to eerie mauve at dusk. Designed 70 years ago by an American architect named Walter Burley Griffin, who had been an associate of Frank Lloyd Wright in Chicago, Canberra is situated on an arid plain between the two competing cities of Sydney and Melbourne and had until recently changed only ever so gradually over the decades.

But now soaring cranes, their angles and latticework weaving geometric patterns in the sky, dominate the landscape and announce, to anyone who had not already heard the national swag about it, the construction of a new Parliament House. It is being built with great architectural fanfare for the country's bicentennial in 1988.

THE 250,000 civil servants and others who live in Canberra believe the new Parliament will do for the capital what the Opera House has done for Sydney. It may well. It was conceived by the New York firm of Mitchell/Giurgola Architects, who designed the Fairchild Center for the Life Sciences at Columbia and the master plan for the future development of the Capitol grounds in Washington. The Parliament takes the shape of two boomerangs with their arches laid back to back. The entire structure is being sunk into Capital Hill so that rather than sitting on top, the two chambers, one for each boomerang, will blend into the mound of the hill.

After massive excavations of rock to allow for the sunken building, granite, steel, concrete, and even the red roof tile that is a fixture of Australian bungalows are being heaved into place as the builders race to meet their deadline. An excellent viewing platform built for visitors allows them to observe the work in progress along with scale models showing that, in true Australian sporting fashion, the new Parliament will come with outdoor tennis courts and bowling greens.

Two recently completed symbols of Can-



The New York Times

berra's coming of age, stand on the shore of Lake Burley Griffin — the National Gallery, a concrete-and-glass box that bears some resemblance to a modern-day warehouse, and an almost look-alike High Court building next door. The two-year-old gallery boasts a fledgling international collection, including Jackson Pollock's "Blue Poles," which caused a storm a decade ago when the Labor government of Gough Whitlam paid more than \$2 million for it. For most visitors the eclectic Australian collection should prove the most intriguing. The colonial-era paintings, until recently unheralded, include an oil dated 1840 and titled "Mr. Robinson's First Interview With Timmy." The artist, Benjamin Duterrau, catches the awkward emotions of an early encounter in Tasmania between a white man and a mystified looking aborigine.

Australia has bred an interesting stable of postwar painters who work in a diversity of styles, all well represented in the gallery. Notable are the works of Sidney Nolan, whose starkly portrayed narrative on canvas of the life of Ned Kelly, the infamous bush-ranger, or outlaw, hangs in the first gallery.

For years, Canberra's dreary hotel accommodations have been the butt of derisive jokes among visiting diplomats. The city once had an elegant hotel, the Canberra, a sprawling one-story pink compound with garden courtyards extending from spacious suites. The Whitlam government closed the hotel in 1973 and in what some thought was a national scandal turned the place into a depository for government files. The Labor government of Robert Hawke, conscious of the looming bicentennial festivities, is in the midst of undoing the damage and restoring the hotel to its original charm.

In the meantime, the Lakeside Hotel, an undistinguished international style high-rise with small rooms overlooking the hills or the lake, is the most serviceable, although at about \$50 a double room, expensive for what it is.

TWO hours from Canberra across a spectacular but perilous road that finally leads into a pretty valley filled with peach trees, sits Araluen, a deserted mining town that once reverberated with the revelry of 39 hotels and 15,000 gold miners. It is the getting to Araluen, through the indirect 70-mile route of Captain's Flat and Major's Creek, that is the main point. A twisting dirt track wide enough to handle one car carries you down the side of a steep mountain. On either side of the car stand tall, scraggly eucalyptus trees, so dense they almost block out the sky, and the air, per-

fumed with the distinctive dry scent of the Australian bush, resonates with the calls of native birds.

Goannas, grotesque lizardlike creatures indigenous to Australia that sometimes reach three feet in length, slither across the road from time to time. At the sound of a car or a human, these creatures usually scamper for the nearest tree trunk and climb out of harm's way. While a goanna bite is not poisonous, they are scavengers and carriers of disease and park rangers recommend they be left alone.

Absolutely nothing happens in Araluen, a place of one hotel and a population that barely reaches triple digits. Yet its quiet and beauty have made it a favorite weekend haunt for Canberra residents. If you call ahead, the Hotel Araluen, mainly a way station for thirsty drivers, has several meager rooms, or the more attractive Old Court House Restaurant, which advertises French cuisine by a German owner, offers satisfactory rooms on the weekend only.

Rather than staying in Araluen, it is probably advisable to push on another 40 miles to Moruya on the coast, an adventurous drive through equally rugged terrain. A town of 2,000 that hasn't changed in 25 years, Moruya exists mainly for its beaches. Ask anyone you meet for his favorite along the coast, making clear that you want to be away from the trailers. To get to Bingle, drive eight miles south on the Prince's Highway, turn left at the signpost to Congo, and a few miles on branch off along the dirt strip to Bingle.

If you wish to stay overnight in Moruya, there are several motels that serve mainly as stopovers for traveling salesmen. Not cheap, they run \$28 a night with a rather pedestrian breakfast served in the room. A more interesting place and slightly less expensive is the Monarch Hotel, an old-fashioned brick structure on the main street with a pub, clean rooms and a handsome dining room serving almost home-style meals. A dozen oysters, a steak, dessert and a bottle of Australian wine, all of it wholesome but none of it sensational, came to about \$28 for two.

Driving south from Moruya, the highway hugs the coast to Narooma, a popular holiday resort where cold meats, cheeses, fruit, takeout coffee and other makings of an impromptu picnic can easily be picked up. The corner butcher shop as you enter town has an assortment of charcuterie, and the owner, who has been there for 30 years, provides plenty of folklore to go with the provisions. With food in hand, choose any of a string of beaches within a 10-minute drive.

Farther south, the landscape changes from undulating pastoral country (sheep, hard cheeses are produced in the towns of Rodella and Tilba) to pockets of rain forest, resplendent with emerald-green ferns, and heavy densities of the ever-present eucalyptus trees.

Three hours down the narrow but uncrowded highway from Narooma, just over the border into Victoria, lies Mallacoota, once a whaling and gold-rush town, which was reachable only by water until 1914. It is well worth a detour off the main road to the entrance of the sprawling Mallacoota inlet. At first sight, Mallacoota is an unimpressive abalone fishing village of 600, surrounded by endless trailer parks blessedly empty except for January, when the place should be avoided at all costs.

It doesn't take much exploring, however, to find why all these people descend here. Once the home of the Kurnai aboriginal tribe, Mallacoota abounds in wildlife and ancient rocky bluffs that stand guard to the swirling ocean at the entrance to the Tasman Sea.

Crossing along National Park envelops the inlet, where a number of rivers and creeks flow into the sea, and its wilderness can be

penetrated either with sturdy walking shoes or by careful driving along the dirt track to Shipwreck Creek. Be wary here of goannas (if they cannot find a tree trunk to climb up, they are known to climb up a standing human if it is the nearest thing around) and snakes, which are usually more frightened of you than you of them. This is a habitat for kangaroos but since they are nocturnal, dawn and dusk are the best times to see them.

Bush fires ravaged the forest in 1983, leaving hollowed and blackened cylinders that were once eucalyptus trunks standing stark against the sky. But heavy rains last year fostered fast green undergrowth, swaths of tall yellow and purple wildflowers survived, and the birds — colorful parrots, native lyrebirds that have long tails shaped like the musical instrument after which they are named — break into a cacophony of sound.

The Flag Hotel-Motel, with a swimming pool in its central courtyard, is by Australian small-town standards top-notch and worth a two-night stay. That is to say, the units, with a kitchen, are clean, basic but roomy and fairly priced at \$36.

FROM Mallacoota, the highway turns west to Cann River, from which a bumpy dirt road leads north through the bare hills and thinly populated area of "cowboy country." During this stretch of the drive, it is easy to comprehend how Sir Joseph Banks, the English botanist who accompanied the first settlers to Australia in 1788, described the new land as the "barrenest" he had ever seen.

On the road to Bombala, an old sheep-grazing town where customers are still invited to the local bank on Christmas Eve for morning tea with the managers, passing cars are a rarity. Indeed, homesteads are scarce. Australia is a sparsely populated continent, and nowhere on the trip is it more evident than here. At Jumbuckin, the rail station consists of a forlorn wooden hut that would serve as a fine stage prop for a 19th-century American western.

Jindabyne, poised on the banks of a lake created by a massive hydroelectric project that takes water to the arid western part of New South Wales, serves as the door to the Snowy Mountains, a majestic but not very tall, range, suitable for skiing only a few months of the year.

In the summer, the 30-mile paved road from Jindabyne to Charlotte's Pass, the starting point for the walk to the 7,305-foot peak of Kosciuszko, makes the trip easy. The mountain has only swathes of snow in the warm months, but the winds are brisk and the air chilly; a hat, a warm jacket and walking shoes are essential for the well-worn trail that takes 90 minutes at a fast clip to the summit. From the rooftop of Australia — an outcropping of rocks and a plaque commemorating the Polish explorer who first scaled it — sweeping vistas extend up and down the tree-covered ridges below.

The Jindabyne Lake Hotel-Motel, with first-floor rooms that open onto the lake, provides another comfortable stay. In the noisy bar, a typical Australian beer-swilling hangout for an almost all-male clientele, the barmaids dispense sure-fire instructions on how to see kangaroos.

And, indeed, at dusk, if you drive 20 minutes back up toward Kosciuszko to a camping ground beyond the entrance to the national park, there adult kangaroos and a baby emerge from the shadows to feast on the grassy fields.

After the triumph of sighting kangaroos, the return six-hour ride to Sydney from Jindabyne through Canberra on smooth highway seems all the easier.

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ADVERTISEMENT

"MAKE MINE A LARGE ONE."

BRINGS BACK MEMORIES OF HAPPIER TIMES. WHO WOULD have thought a new play on botany would prove a source of constant hilarity throughout the evening? But despite the lethargy the topic instantly induced in one at school, such a subject is keeping audiences rolling throughout Europe.

ON TOUR

PART OF ITS immense charm is that "Make mine a large one" has such a wide appeal. (Though one must confess that those with a more cultured taste will probably find it wittier than those who labour under the misconception that Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" is a course in animal husbandry.) The plot has an international flavour. The main personalities are drawn from countries as diverse as Morocco, Saxony and Indo-China and feature such characters as Coriander, Angelica, Orris and Juniper. Although at first sight such a mixture might appear a little uncomfortable, it is the skill with which they have been seamlessly blended that guarantees the end result.

I raise my glass to the creators of the production, Bombay Gin. It is indeed their unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And I for one shall oft return to my favourite bar to watch it run and run — into my glass.



Canberra

Statistics Index
P.12
Friday, March 15, 1985

Supercomputer Challenged for Speed-Champion Title

By DAVID E. SANGER
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Supercomputers have long been the heavyweights of number crunching, their terrific speeds achieved by an equal mixture of arduous design and brute force. Most have relied on a single, state-of-the-art processor that goes about its tasks methodically, bringing even the most intimidating chore with a barrage of lightning-quick punches.

But soon the speed title may be stolen away by some lightning.

On university campuses and in corporate development laboratories, scientists are stringing together hundreds — sometimes thousands — of microprocessors in a single machine. The result is what experts call a "massively parallel computer," capable of dividing up a task and parceling each of them out to a separate microprocessor, exactly the kind used in personal computers.

Most computer scientists think such machines will prove far more efficient and flexible than traditional supercomputers — and a lot cheaper. But getting several hundred independent microprocessors to stick together is a little like organizing a crowd of schoolchildren on a trip to Coney Island. More than a few are likely to wander off.

There is a crucial balance to be struck, and no one is quite sure where it is, said Kenneth Kennedy, chairman of the computer science department at Rice University in Houston. "Everyone says that it takes less time to get things done when a bunch of people are working together. But you reach a point where everyone is getting in everyone else's way — and that's where it's just chaos."

The current generation of supercomputers, called vector processors, is designed to bring rigid order to murky problems. They have their tremendous speeds — upward of 800 million floating-point instructions a second — by dividing their problems into mathematical operations. Thus, in a complex equation involving millions of calculations, a vector processor would sort all of the multiplication operations first, then all of the addition operations and so on. By doing all like operations at once without having to shift gears by switching to another type of calculation — the machines can achieve remarkable speeds.

But there are trade-offs. Vector processors perform most efficiently when they are handling repetitive scientific calculations; the range of small, separate problems dispatched with ease by a general-purpose mainframe would reduce supercomputer to a mass of helpless cripples. Even with more powerful problems, most supercomputers are able to operate at only 15 or 20 percent of the optimal speed.

Compare vector machines to those pens that bureaucrats used to sign letters, said Jacob T. Schwartz, a professor at New York University's Courant Institute. "You sign with one pen, and all the attached pens copy that signature. It's efficient, but the use is limited."

It was the search for flexibility that led computer designers to massive parallelism. The idea is simple: Rather than reorganize equation, just parcel out each discrete calculating task to a different microprocessor, a self-contained computer-on-a-chip. Processors act in parallel but independent of each other. It is hardly a new idea, but it was an expensive one. Only with the rise of very large scale integrated circuit technology, or VLSI, is the idea of multiple processors becoming affordable.

It is no small challenge. To retain speed, massively parallel computers must be designed without a central processor that serves as a traffic cop. Otherwise there will be huge bottlenecks as each independent processor awaits its work. Without a central processor, microprocessors could pick up the same tasks or

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Currency Rates

Interbank rates on March 14, excluding fees.
Total figures for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of

	S	D.M.	F.F.	ItL	G.Mk.	S.F.	S.F.	Yen
London	3.6355	4.159	113.175	37.06	2.1196	5.671	133.25	134.97
Paris	65.01	65.01	65.01	3.2025	127.625	—	21.645	20.70
West	2.3822	2.482	—	27.225	1.8	88.345	4.975	117.23
(D)	1.0892	—	2.6583	11.7273	2.289	1.38	74.00	2.1645
Frank	2.7410	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.95
Brussels	1.08	1.08	3.75	10.35	2.123.00	3.6275	3.94	2.9025
ItL	10.3415	10.375	3.0254	—	4.67	2.699	3.9252	2.9025
Madrid	96.316	96.316	77.26	25.29	12.43	36.531	—	91.16
Stock	2.1706	—	80.02	37.27	1.1383	12.625	4.2275	—
Amster	8.4572	8.6047	2.2222	6.703	1.396.10	2.581	44.7264	1.2893
Basel	0.95072	0.94735	—	—	N.A.	3.456	6.4764	2.0776

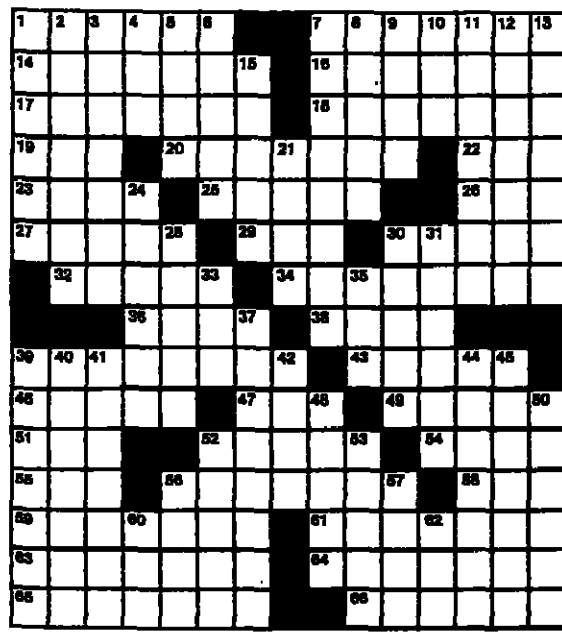
Dollar Values

Currency	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	
Australia	1.4493	0.6917	Irish	1.8765	0.6487	Guatemala	2.299
Belgium	21.58	0.0217	Israeli	809.59	0.0012	A. Republic	2.98
Canada	0.73	1.3776	Kuwait	0.2651	0.0152	S. Korea	189.20
Denmark	1.2688	0.881	Malaysia	2.59	0.0028	Spain	169.20
France	12.11	0.1052	Mexico	8.66	0.04	S. Africa	8.75
Germany	0.6165	0.88	N. Korea	17.25	0.0254	Thailand	39.15
Greece	142.08	0.0024	Port. Republic	185.08	0.0028	Taiwan	20.70
Holland	3.7805	0.2719	Saudi	2.6111	0.3723	U.A.R. (Egypt)	3.675

U.S. 1/17/83 1/8

(*) Local rates of 1,000 to 1 unit of local currency.
N.A.: Not Available.

(*) American needed to buy one pound
(*) American needed to buy one dollar



- ACROSS**
- 1 Roman conspirator
 - 7 Partner of 1
 - 14 Tebaldi and Scott
 - 16 Triple—
 - 17 Plain
 - 18 Storyteller
 - 19 Douceur
 - 20 Italian saint
 - 22 D.C. ecology group
 - 23 Wang Lung's wife
 - 25 Cather's "Lady"
 - 26 Piquancy
 - 27 A fiddler and a pianist
 - 29 "Hamlet" part
 - 30 Very, to Verdi
 - 32 Pub game
 - 34 Encourages
 - 36 What a cicerone conducts
 - 38 Director De
 - 39 Taught
 - 43 Mercury, e.g.
 - 46 Lead—(aid)
 - 47 Mail conveniences
 - 48 Thomas's "Gentle..."
- DOWN**
- 1 A founder of Surrealism
 - 2 Villipended
 - 3 A woman who has borne one child
 - 4 Dramatist
 - 5 Salt Lake City team
 - 6 Bag man
 - 7 Horned viper
 - 8 Concerning
 - 9 Maniche's capital
 - 10 Lebesgue or China
 - 11 Considerable
 - 12 Idealist
 - 13 Jones's prize in 1779
 - 15 Pillarlike monument
 - 21 Marshall of France in W.W.I
 - 24 Carney role in "The Honey-mooners"
 - 28 Tolerated
 - 30 Followed a curving course
 - 31 Turbine part
 - 33 Rio Grande do
 - 35 Object
 - 37 Disguises
 - 38 Caustic wit
 - 40 Swift cat
 - 41 Arrow-shaped
 - 42 Major—
 - 44 Biblical fibber
 - 45 Singer Lynn
 - 48 Judges' seats
 - 50 Ecdysiast, e.g.
 - 52 Rousard or Rousard
 - 53 Silken
 - 56 Draped, e.g.
 - 57 Miss Gans?
 - 58 Venezia's canals
 - 62 Proper

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOBAT

BAFLE

HOGUNE

GODINI

Print answer here: _____

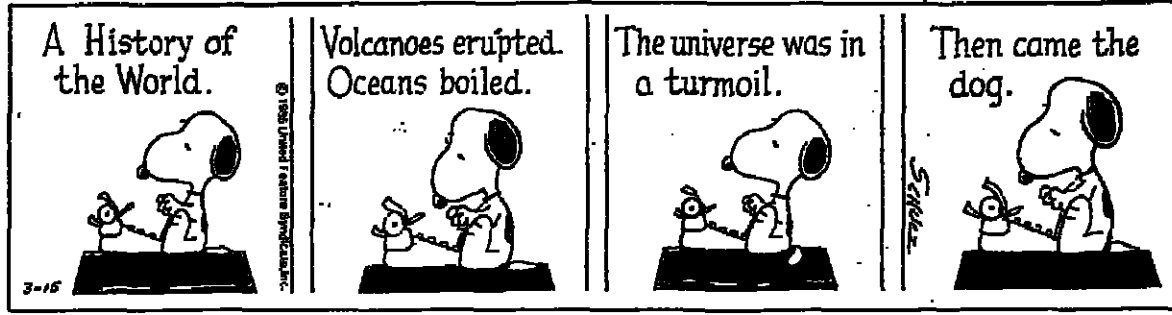
Yesterday's Jumble: EXULT, TRYING, MAROON, POLICE

Answer: How society girls start in—BY COMING "OUT"

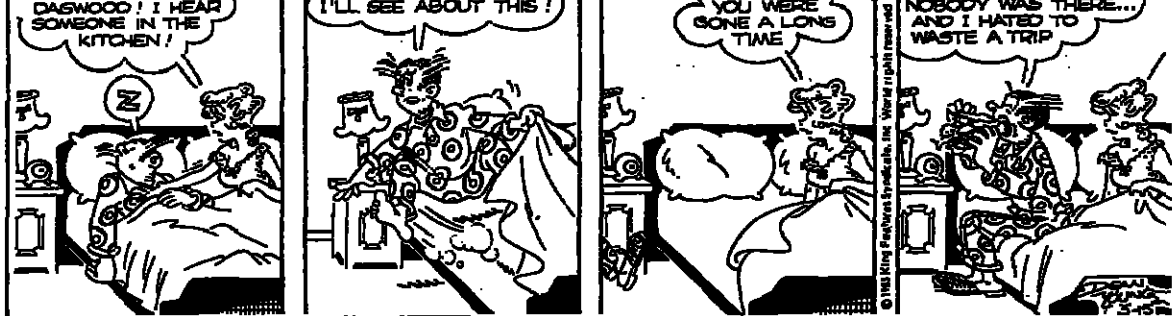
WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	14	61	7	45	5
Amsterdam	14	61	7	45	5
Antwerp	14	61	7	45	5
Athens	14	61	7	45	5
Bombay	14	61	7	45	5
Buenos Aires	14	61	7	45	5
Calcutta	14	61	7	45	5
Cairo	14	61	7	45	5
Cardiff	14	61	7	45	5
Chennai	14	61	7	45	5
Copenhagen	14	61	7	45	5
Dakar	14	61	7	45	5
Dallas	14	61	7	45	5
Dhaka	14	61	7	45	5
Dublin	14	61	7	45	5
Edinburgh	14	61	7	45	5
Hankow	14	61	7	45	5
Hong Kong	14	61	7	45	5
London	14	61	7	45	5
Los Angeles	14	61	7	45	5
Madras	14	61	7	45	5
Manila	14	61	7	45	5
Mexico City	14	61	7	45	5
Moscow	14	61	7	45	5
Mumbai	14	61	7	45	5
Nairobi	14	61	7	45	5
Paris	14	61	7	45	5
Peking	14	61	7	45	5
Rangoon	14	61	7	45	5
Rio de Janeiro	14	61	7	45	5
Sao Paulo	14	61	7	45	5
Shanghai	14	61	7	45	5
Singapore	14	61	7	45	5
Sydney	14	61	7	45	5
Taipei	14	61	7	45	5
Tokyo	14	61	7	45	5
Yokohama	14	61	7	45	5

PEANUTS



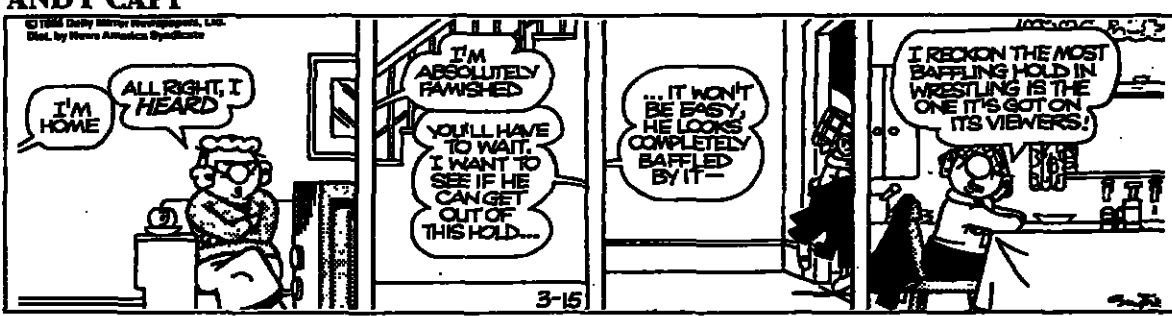
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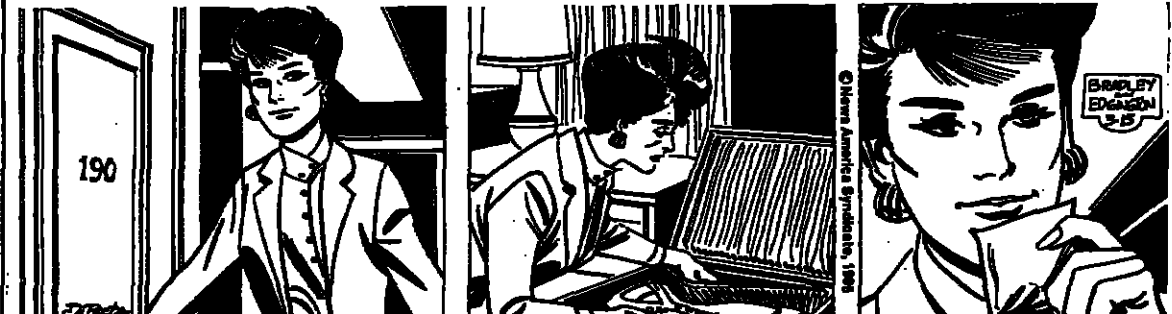
ANDY CAPP



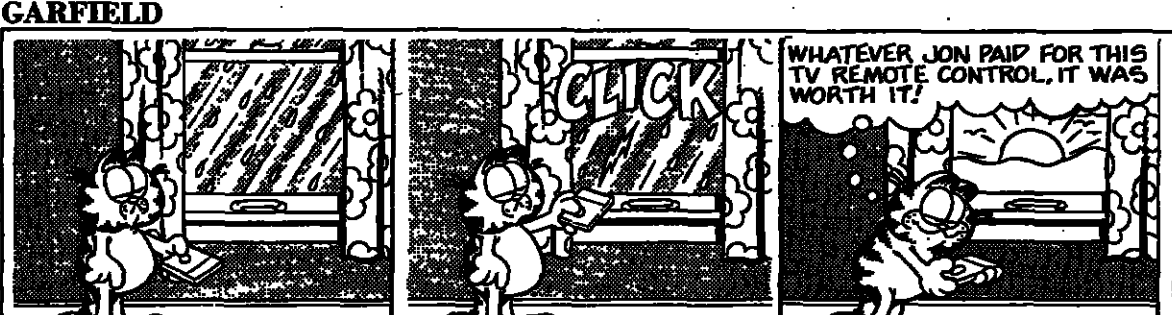
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	Class	Prev.	Amst. Am Gold	Class	Prev.	Amst. Am Gold	Class	Prev.
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00

BOOKS

LADY GREGORY: The Woman Behind the Irish Renaissance

By Mary Lou Kohfeldt. 366 pp. Illustrated. \$19.95. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by John Gross

WHEN W.B. Yeats received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1923 he said in his acceptance speech that he should really have been sharing the award with J.M. Synge, who had died 14 years earlier, and with Lady Gregory. It is hard to believe that he was being wholly sincere, and he certainly undid much of the compliment he had paid Lady Gregory, who was as vigorous and active as ever at the age of 71 — by going on to describe her as "an old woman fighting against them" (the "them" being the Irish literary establishment). Yet in his tribute to her literary achievements was exaggerated, it had its point, and it gives some idea of the reputation she enjoyed at the time as one of the presiding spirits of the Irish Renaissance.

Today, except among specialists, she has rather receded into the shadows, and it is for her role in Yeats's career that she is chiefly remembered. But she was a commanding personality in her own right, and a good biography has long been overdue. Mary Lou Kohfeldt's is the first full-scale account to topple over onto hagiography.

She was born Isabella Augusta Persse (though she was always known as Augusta) in 1852, the 12th of 16 children of a greedy, gaudy, fierce-tempered Protestant landlord whose family had lived in County Galway for generations, and a mother who took refuge in born-again evangelical piety. Her mother's forebears, the Barrys, had been among the earliest English invaders of Ireland, and on both sides she was related to many of the leading families of the Protestant ascendancy. Hunting and drinking were the main pastimes of the Persse men; the women had a firmly subordinate position, and Augusta, who was not only the youngest of the Persse daughters, but the plainest, was generally slighted and disregarded.

Then, at 28, she astonished everyone by marrying a cultivated and wealthy neighbor, Sir William Gregory — 35 years her senior, a member of Parliament and former governor of Ceylon. As his wife, she became mistress of

Can't Lose

Coole, the house that had been built in the 18th century by a Gregory who had made a fortune in India; she also traveled widely and found herself playing hostess to the great world of London. Browning, Tennyson and Whitman were among her guests; so was Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, a mediocre poet but accomplished L-thario with whom she had a long love affair. Widowed at 40, she continued to be mourning for the rest of her life. Her first concern was to maintain Coole for her son Robert (though he never lived to be his name) who was shot down while serving as a pilot in World War I. But she was also on the threshold of the career that was to make her famous.

In 1894, she recorded in her diary her first meeting with Yeats, who was then 29, a before long she had come strongly under his influence. She had taken a fiftieth interest in Irish literature since childhood; now she began collecting folklore, learning Gaelic, and throwing herself into the cultural revival that provided a new focus for Irish national feeling at the fall of Parnell.

Kohfeldt traces the history of Lady Gregory's involvement with the Irish Renaissance, absorbing detail — her collaboration with Yeats on "Cathleen at Houlihan" and "The Port of Breath," two plays that he put his name to as though he were the sole author; a backstage imbroglio of the Abbey Theatre; her own career as a dramatist (and in its early years the Abbey staged more performances her plays than those of Yeats, Synge and Shaw together).

There were also her retellings of Irish epics beginning in 1902 with "Cuchulainn," a work that was greatly admired by, among others, Theodore Roosevelt. An enthusiastic letter sent her from the White House prompted a casual comment — for the lady could be worldly — "I see Roosevelt is putting my book again."

Picturebook though many of her anecdotes are, Kohfeldt doesn't allow herself to be swamped by them. She is clear-sighted about the element of make-believe in Yeats's notion of life at Coole and about the extent to which he and Lady Gregory made use of it. If anything, she is almost too intent on unmasking the impulse toward self-aggrandizement that helped to fuel Lady Gregory's dedication to the national cause. And she keeps in view how far the Irish literary revival was the work of members of the Protestant ruling caste rather than the Catholic masses and the tensions that this inevitably produced.

Those tensions were at the root of the unpopularity of the original Dublin production of "The Playboy of the Western World," the protest that pursued the play in an ever-crueler form when the Abbey players brought it to the United States in 1911-12. Kohfeldt gives a lively account of this tour, which Lady Gregory found a liberating experience, and which she revealed unsuspected prowess as a public speaker.

Surviving her son, living on through the time of the Troubles, she showed a good deal of courage and character, and her story represents a memorable chapter in Irish history, the time of her death in 1932, however, she already a figure from a past that the new F. State had begun to leave firmly behind. N years later Coole was demolished and its site carved away by a building contractor.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TABU	TATUM	SDAK
IVAN	RIATA	PILE
GOLDFINGER	IAMA	
ENDORSE	GUNMAN	
NET	AROLD	
APPEAR	DETELNU	
FIE	KATES	EDDY
ONA	SMU	ENE
OTRA	LETON	ILE
TALLTALE	TRILLS	
SPIDER	TAN	
ALBINO	HAGGARD	
NOUN	RUBYKEELER	
DICE	ERODE	SODA
INKS	RIPEN	TEST

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE weirdest system in use scored a theoretical triumph that turned to ashes on the diagramed deal. The system is used by East-West, who play what might be called an "average pass" — in first, second or third position, a pass promises 9 to 12 high-card points.

With 0 to 8 points, as in the North hand shown in the diagram, the bid is always one diamond. However, this might also be a natural diamond opening or a very strong balanced hand.

The one-heart response asked North to clarify, and his one-spade bid confirmed the weak opening. Three hearts was a strong invitation to game, which North did not accept. This was an accurate decision: Since there are no clear-cut entries to the dummy, South should expect to lose a trick in each suit. After a neutral lead, his only real hope is to find the club king with West and the diamond king with East.

West led a spade and as declarer duly lost four tricks, making his contract exactly. This display of accuracy availed him nothing, however, for in the replay the opening bid was one diamond by East. South took a shot at four hearts and was happy with his result. West not unreasonably led the diamond king since his

partner had bid that suit, the contract rolled in for a 10 of 10 international points.

NORTH	WEST (D)	SOUTH
♠ 9875	♠ 1043	♠ 6543
♥ 432	♥ 765	♥ 1098
♦ 1098	♦ 1098	♦ 1098
♣ 1098	♣ 1098	♣ 1098

Amsterdam	Class	Prev.	Amst. Am Gold	Class	Prev.	Amst. Am Gold	Class	Prev.
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00
ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00	ABN	200.00	200.00

FOR THE LATEST WORD ON EURO BONDS READ CARL GEWIRTZ EACH MONDAY IN THE IHT

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Hyden Can't Lose or Gaining Friends

SPORTS BRIEFS

SL Expels Cosmos, May Fold

YORK (AP)—The Cosmos, who withdrew last month from the indoor Soccer League, were expelled Wednesday from the North American Soccer League for failing to post a letter of credit. A team that has been the league's worst record holder.

Pintoff, the team's general manager, said the league counsel board of directors of the Minnesota Strikers informed the club that the league would shut him down on March 15. Jim Henderson, the public relations director, said, "I can't say because I wasn't at the meeting, but I would be surprised if it's true."

Expulsion of the Cosmos, who entered the NASL in 1971 and at its hottest draw, often attracting 70,000 spectators, reduces the league to only Minnesota and Toronto.

Begins Deliberating McLain Case

'A, Florida (AP) — After 350 hours of testimony over four a jury Wednesday began deliberating racketeering charges he former baseball star, Denny McLain, and three co-defen-

beginning her instructions and turning over the case to the jury, Elizabeth Kovachevich of U.S. District Court dismissed one juror and kept the lone woman alternate without announcing her. The nine-woman, three-man panel broke off deliberations for the first time after reaching a verdict.

On Tuesday, a three-time American League all-star and the last major leaguer to win 30 games, is charged with racketeering, conspiracy, possession of cocaine and conspiracy to import 400 kilograms of cocaine. He faces a maximum of 90 years in prison and \$90,000 in fines.

aska Wins in NIT's First Round

LN, Nebraska (AP) — Center Dave Hoppen, making 13 of 16 shots, scored 21 points Wednesday as the University of Nebraska's basketball team beat Canisius, 79-66, in the first round of the National Invitation Tournament.

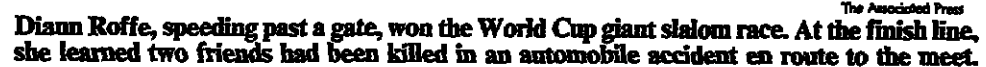
Roffe Wins Giant Slalom, But Cup Victory Marred

Svet, who put together runs of 1:19.18 and 1:18.69, said she moved from fourth to second by concentrating on the course.

Her second run was the third-

■ Skiers Call 'Flip-30' a Flop

FIS's experiment with what is becoming known as "Flip-30" — a combined qualifying cut and reverse start — drew almost unanimous complaints from the skiers following its first international tri-



NCAA Tourney Starts With Davids Eyeing Goliaths

Odds makers installed the Engineers as 30-point-plus underdogs for their meeting with the No. 1-ranked Hoyas. Still, the coach of Lehigh, Tom Schneider, insisted, "These guys can hold their own. They've played some good teams before."

"Anybody that plays Georgetown to a five-point game gets my attention real quickly," Tubbs said. In other first-round games in

"Those are the types of games that prepare you for a tournament, not losses," said Michigan's coach, Bill Frieder.



Bruins Think They Are Gearing Up for Playoffs

Louis Sleigher scored 16 seconds after the opening face-off Wednesday night at Pittsburgh to touch off a five-goal first period, and the

"I think our guys are starting to realize how much fun it is to win," Sinden said. "I was very pleased with the way we passed the puck."

"After the first period tonight I reminded them about what happened, and they came out and scored two more."

The Penguins, who missed another chance to gain on the New

Minnesota 0; Philadelphia 5, N.Y. Rangers 2; Calgary 5, Toronto 3; N.Y. Islanders 4, Chicago 3; Edmonton 7, Detroit 6; Hartford 3, Los Angeles 3 and Vancouver 6, Buffalo 4.

Kosar Quitting College for Pros

"I have decided to turn pro," Kosar told the Miami News on Thursday. "I'm glad the decision finally has been made."

COREBOARD

Basketball

STERN CONFERENCE				Atlantic Division			
	W	L	PCT	G	B		
30	20	10	.667	1	1		
28	14	14	.500	3	3		
23	21	9	.300	1	1		
22	21	5	.300	1	1		
21	24	3	.200	1	1		
19	26	1	.269	1	1		
Central Division							
30	14	16	.682	1	1		
28	14	10	.667	1	1		
21	24	4	.476	1	1		
20	24	5	.455	1	1		
19	26	3	.423	1	1		
18	26	3	.406	1	1		
17	28	1	.389	1	1		
16	28	2	.368	1	1		
STERN CONFERENCE							
Midwest Division							
30	14	16	.682	1	1		
28	14	10	.667	1	1		
21	24	5	.455	1	1		
20	24	5	.455	1	1		
19	26	3	.423	1	1		
18	26	3	.406	1	1		
17	28	1	.389	1	1		
16	28	2	.368	1	1		
Pacific Division							
30	14	16	.682	1	1		
28	14	10	.667	1	1		
21	24	5	.455	1	1		
20	24	5	.455	1	1		
19	26	3	.423	1	1		
18	26	3	.406	1	1		
17	28	1	.389	1	1		
16	28	2	.368	1	1		

Hockey

landings									
ALICE CONFERENCE									
Peaks, Division									
	W	L	T	Pts	G	GA			
1	4	1	7	11	294	216			
2	1	1	7	27	378	308			
3	2	2	5	7	308	268			
4	2	2	6	10	348	328			
5	2	2	6	10	328	307			
6	2	2	6	10	328	307			
7	3	2	9	49	329	384			
Antenna Division									
1	34	22	11	79	369	327			
2	32	12	10	74	348	318			
3	32	12	9	77	363	323			
4	31	12	8	76	363	323			
5	31	12	8	76	363	323			
6	31	12	8	76	363	323			
PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE									
North Division									
1	24	11	7	73	343	344			
2	22	10	7	71	313	317			
3	22	11	5	55	254	281			
4	22	11	5	55	254	281			
5	21	11	5	53	263	313			
6	17	4	7	41	214	295			
South Division									
1	24	8	9	34	245	245			
2	24	7	9	31	299	299			
3	24	7	9	31	299	299			
4	24	7	9	31	299	299			
5	24	7	9	31	299	299			
6	24	7	9	31	299	299			
7	24	7	9	31	299	299			
8	24	7	9	31	299	299			
9	24	7	9	31	299	299			
10	24	7	9	31	299	299			
11	24	7	9	31	299	299			
12	24	7	9	31	299	299			
13	24	7	9	31	299	299			
14	24	7	9	31	299	299			
15	24	7	9	31	299	299			
16	24	7	9	31	299	299			
17	24	7	9	31	299	299			
18	24	7	9	31	299	299			
19	24	7	9	31	299	299			
20	24	7	9	31	299	299			
21	24	7	9	31	299	299			
22	24	7	9	31	299	299			
23	24	7	9	31	299	299			
24	24	7	9	31	299	299			
25	24	7	9	31	299	299			
26	24	7	9	31	299	299			
27	24	7	9	31	299	299			
28	24	7	9	31	299	299			
29	24	7	9	31	299	299			
30	24	7	9	31	299	299			
31	24	7	9	31	299	299			

World Cup Skiing

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM
(At Willingboro, New York)

1. Diana Raffo, U.S., 2:37.73
2. Mariola Sveti, Yugoslavia, 2:37.87
3. Martina Kleit, West Germany, 2:37.95
4. Traudi Hecher, West Germany, 2:38.1
5. Maria Epple, West Germany, 2:38.21
6. Christelle Guignard, France, 2:38.44
7. Perrine Peign, France, 2:38.90
8. Catherine Glaszczer-Bjerner, Sweden, 2:39.00
9. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 2:39.86
10. Tamara McKinnon, U.S., 2:39.89
11. Maria Wolfner, Switzerland, 2:39.95
12. Karen Lancaster, U.S., 2:39.41
13. Bianca Fernandez Ochoa, Spain, 2:39.5
14. Regine Moetschnacher, West Germany, 2:39.60
15. Eva Twardowska, U.S., 2:39.66

Transition

National Hockey League
ST. LOUIS—Announced that Doug Wickham, center, will be out for the remainder of the season and playoffs because of severe internal damage in his left knee resulting from an accident Wednesday night. A spokesman for St. Louis said that Wickham was struck by a car on his crossed a street in Eureka, Missouri.

COLLEGE
FLORIDA STATE—Suspended Roosevelt Williams, fullback, from the football season for violating class.
IDAHO STATE—Announced the resignation of Wayne Ballard, basketball coach.
INDIANA STATE—Reassigned Dave Schellhous, basketball coach, to other duties in the school's athletic office.
ORAL ROBERTS—Announced the resignation of Dick Acres, basketball coach.
SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE—

Exhibition Baseball

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
 Chicago White Sox (ss) & N.Y. Mets (ss) 0
 Baltimore 7, Cincinnati 3
 Los Angeles 9, Montreal 4
 Kansas City 3, Atlanta 2
 Chicago White Sox (ss) 3, Pittsburgh 1
 Philadelphia 5, Minnesota (ss) 4
 Houston 14, Minnesota (ss) 10
 Toronto 4, N.Y. Mets (ss) 3
 Detroit 4, Boston 2
 Texas 10, N.Y. Yankees 7
 Chicago Cubs 3, Oakland 4
 Cleveland 9, San Diego 5
 Milwaukee 3, San Francisco 3
 California 9, Seattle 3

NOTES: Split-squad games—(ss)—count in standings. In addition to games played for five teams.

European Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Aston Villa 0, Arsenal 0

It's Taps Off Time at the Old Ball Game

permitting only two beers per customer at a time. Beginning with the 1985 season, Tiger Stadium vendors will sell only low-alcohol beer.

Sports Minister Neil Macfarlan of both clubs to meet with him to discuss the matter. The Football Association ordered an inquiry.

Thursday asked the chairman
about the rioting, and the Football
League similar one when Chelsea were

40 Hurt in Soccer Match Rampage

also fought with police, tried to attack the Sunderland goal scorer and rampaged through West London.

European Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Aston Villa 0, Arsenal 0

